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Presented to

His Grace the Duke of Somerset K.G.

Lord Lieut. of Devon

by

Colonel Stevenson & Officers

of the Devon Militia

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ANNALS OF THE MILITIA:

BEING

The Records of the South Devon Regiment;

PREFACED BY

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

"Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his militia be good and valiant soldiers."—BACON.

PLYMOUTH:
WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON,
26, GEORGE STREET.

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PREFACE.

THE late Colonel Fisk, whose memory is dear to all who had the honour of serving with him, put together with his usual precision such memoranda as he had been able to obtain of the services of the South Devon Militia. Many details, which have since come to light, have been added by Captain de Schmid, Quarter-Master Jarvis, and Major Seale Hayne; and, as an introduction, an historical account of Militia organization has been written by the latter. They now offer these records to their colonel and brother-officers, trusting that their efforts may be kindly received by all who have had, and may have, the honour of serving in this Regiment.

The particulars of regimental services are necessarily imperfect, owing to the loss of many authentic documents. If there is no brilliant feat of arms to chronicle, the Regiment may at all events take an honest pride in having had its good conduct and efficiency recognised in a marked manner in the times of the Irish rebellion, the Luddite riots, and on other occasions. The old officers who served during the French war had a story of the late Lord Rolle, Colonel of the Regiment from 1788 to 1842, who at the same time had a command of yeomanry or volunteers. Some over-inquisitive gentleman wanted to know with which regiment his lordship would serve in the event of the French landing. "With that which first meets the enemy," was the reply. The same spirit animates us now. Where duty calls, and work is to be done, there we desire to be first.

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ANNALS OF THE MILITIA.

I.

THE FYRD.

THE following short history of English Militia Organization, and of events connected with the force in the Western Counties, has been compiled as a preface to the *Records of the South Devon Regiment.*

The origin of the Militia, as of other things, is older than its name. Although the term was in use in Queen Elizabeth's time, it seems to have been regarded as a novel expression as late as 1641, when the word first occurs in the *Commons' Journals* (vol. ii. pp. 316 and 406), "I do heartily wish," said Whitlock, addressing the Commons, "that this great word, this new word—the Militia—this harsh word, might never have come within these walls."

A militia, in the present sense of the term—that is, a force more or less organized, and available at any moment for purposes of defence against foreign enemies or domestic rebels—is one of the elements of our Constitution. Blackstone writes, that "in the time of our Saxon ancestors, as appears from Edward the Confessor's laws, the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes, or heretochs, who were constituted through every province and county in the kingdom, and such as were most remarkable for being *sapientes, fideles, et animosi.* Their duty was to lead and regulate the English armies with a very unlimited power—*prout eis visum fuerit, ad honorem coronæ et utilitatem regni;* and because of this great power, they were elected by the people in full assembly, or folkmote, in the

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same manner as the sheriffs were elected, following still that old fundamental maxim of the Saxon constitution, that where any officer was entrusted with such power, as, if abused, might tend to the oppression of the people, that power was delegated to him by the vote of the people themselves." He then goes on to say, that "it seems universally agreed that King Alfred first settled a national militia in this kingdom, and by his prudent discipline made all the subjects of his dominion soldiers." This, however, is not strictly correct. The Fyrd was an institution of earlier origin, into which Alfred introduced improvements, such as appointing places of rendezvous, registering his forces, and settling a rotation of duty, leaving sufficient at home to cultivate the soil, who afterwards took their turn in military service.* "The Fyrd," says Sir F. Palgrave,† "evidently embraced all the force of the country. The levy was summoned by the king's royal 'bann,' and is sometimes expressly stated to have been made by the assent of the witena-gemote." From the earliest period to which our documents can reach we find the Fyrd appearing as a general armament of the people, comprehending every rank, though under different obligations and penalties. If the sithmud-man, being a landowner, remained at home, he forfeited all his land: sixty shillings was his fine, whilst thirty shillings was the Fyrdwite of the churl; and to the last it continued a levy of all the population of the country. The arms to be provided by each freeman were adapted to a scale of wealth; they were not to be sold, and were to be inspected annually at the same time, so that the same weapons might not be displayed in different districts.‡ There were stated times for military exercise; attendance was strictly enforced, and desertion punished by confiscation of all property and land.§ "When a general array was proclaimed, there was in some shires a general assessment of the whole territory. From every five hydes one soldier was furnished, and the other hydes contributed to his stipend; each paid four shillings for two months, during which his service was to endure. . . All Exeter contributed

* *Chron. Sax.* pp. 92, 93.

† *English Commonwealth: Proofs and Illustrations.* ccclxviii.

‡ *Leges Edwardi*, c. 35. WILKINS.

§ *Proofs and Illustrations ut supra;* and GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 2.

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only as five hydes of land. . . The Fyrd might be raised by the earl or the vicecomes. The troops of each shire were marshalled together," and probably of each burgh and hundred. "Many of the battalions were entitled to claim particular posts in the army." For instance, it was the right of the London men to guard the king's body, and of those of Kent to strike the enemy first.

It is supposed that the division of the country into tythings (tens) and hundreds originated in this old military constitution, each comprising respectively a corresponding number of men.*

In addition to the Fyrd, or Militia, there seems to have been a germ of a standing army in the hus-carlas, a body of mercenary troops, who acted as body-guard to the king and the great noblemen. In Canute's time the numbers were estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000 men, and the institution appears to have come in with the Danes, who were thus employed as mercenaries.

At the head of the county array was the earlderman, or duke, superseded in Canute's time by an earl, or heretoch, appointed by the king. The vicecomes, or sheriff, was in the first instance the earlderman's deputy; he continued until much later times the leader of the Militia, or *posse comitatus* of freemen; the church vassals and the hus-carlas were under their own officers; and the whole was commanded by the earlderman, or duke.

The thanes were mounted, and formed the cavalry of the army, some doubtless acting as officers under the heretoch. The interior organisation of the county force is thus described in Grose's *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 2: "All such as were qualified to bear arms in one family were led to the field by the head of that family. Every ten families made a tything, which was commanded by the borsholder, in his military capacity styled conductor. Ten tythings constituted a hundred. The soldiers of each hundred were led by the chief magistrate of the hundred, sometimes called the hundredary. Several hundreds formed a trything (Yorkshire ryding), which was commanded by an officer called a trything man; and the force of the county, or shire, was commanded by the heretoch, dux or duke." The dress of both horse and foot comprised a tunic with sleeves, the skirts reaching down to the knees, and leg-bands.

* *The British Army*, vol. i. p. 106. Sir S. D. Scott.

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In early days the chiefs only appear to have worn armour, but as prosperity increased its use became general. The heavy-armed infantry are represented with helmets of skin (the hair outwards), large oval shields, broad and very long swords and spears; the rest with bills, spears, large battle-axes, or swords. The javelin was in the hands of Saxons at all times, with which they were very expert. The army in the field was concentrated in a dense body round the standard, the battle-axe men in front, covered by their shields. This was the order at the battle of Hastings.

Such was the organization of the Saxon Fyrd, a name in use as late as the time of Henry I. Under it large bodies of men were rapidly put in the field; but it contained an element of danger, which was the means of its destruction. The election of the chief officers, referred to by Blackstone, soon became obsolete, and great and popular noblemen had in their hands at all times the means of rebellion, which, as the history of the times shows, were frequently used. The short reign of Harold illustrates admirably its good qualities and its defects. On the death of Edward the Confessor, January 5th, 1066, Harold, the popular chieftain, mounted the throne, the claims of Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir, being set aside. With the levies of the North he routed the Norwegian invaders on the 25th of September in the same year, having in four days marched from the southern coast, where he was waiting for the expected invasion of the Normans. On the 29th of that month William the Conqueror landed. Harold was rejoicing at York over his victory when he heard the news. He hastened back, halting six days in London, summoning the Fyrd of Middlesex to arms; with them he pushed on to meet the invader. On the 14th of October the battle of Hastings was fought, where Harold fell in the midst of the Militia of London, which were under his immediate command, and with him perished for a time the Saxon military institutions.

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II.

MILITARY TENANTS.

UNDER the Anglo-Saxon kings military service must be regarded as a consideration due to the State for the privilege of holding land; under the Normans it became a service due to the immediate feudal lord, whom the tenant was bound to follow to foreign as well as domestic wars. The levies so raised can therefore be hardly called militia, although the term of service was limited to forty days. But as the system was not totally abolished until the Restoration in 1660, some notice of it is necessary, in order to trace the origin of the modern institutions of standing army and militia. After the Conquest, the Normans, who took possession of the forfeited estates of the Saxons, endeavoured to establish the feudal military customs of the Continent; but these were not assented to by the great council of the nation, and generally recognised until the 19th year of William the Conqueror's reign. At that time "an invasion was apprehended from Denmark; and the military constitutions of the Saxons being then laid aside, the kingdom was wholly defenceless, which occasioned the king to bring over a large army of Normans and Bretons, who were quartered upon every landowner, and greatly oppressed the people." This probably "the better inclined the nobility to listen to his proposals for putting themselves in a posture of defence; for as soon as the danger was over the king held a great council to inquire into the state of the nation, the immediate consequence of which was the compiling of the great survey called Domesday Book, which was finished in the next year; and in the latter end of that very year the king was attended by all his nobility at Sarum, where all the principal landowners submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the king's vassals, and did homage and fealty to his person."* In this manner all the lands in the kingdom were divided into knight's fees—60,215 in number.†

* BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries.*

† Four hydes made a knight's fee, and each hyde was usually one hundred acres.—SPELMAN.

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For every fee a knight was bound to attend the king in his wars for forty days in the year. The vassals of each knight were, by the same law, bound to accompany him at the king's expense.* All were required to keep their arms and horses in readiness by the law enacted at the Council of Sarum above referred to. *Omnes comites, et barones, et milites, et servientes, et universi liberi homines totius regni nostri prædicti, habeant et teneant se semper bene in armis et in equis, ut decet et oportet; et sint semper prompti et bene parati,*" *&c.*†

Although by these means the Norman kings had a large army of cavalry at command, the want of infantry, owing to the neglect of the Fyrd, was doubtless soon felt. The custom of compounding for military service, first by sending substitutes, and afterwards by a payment of money, soon crept in. William Rufus transported an army of feudatories to Calais, and there exacted money from them as a condition for exempting them from further prolonging their military duty. Scutage was gladly paid by the tenant, and willingly received by the lord, in lieu of personal service. Blackstone says, that "the first time this appears to have been taken was in 5th Henry II., on account of his expedition to Toulouse; but it soon came to be so universal that personal attendance fell into disuse." A device of the lawyers still further increased the number of those who avoided their military obligations. Estates held of the king, or great barons, by military tenure, were transferred to the church, and received back by another tenure called frankalmoigne.‡ The Norman expedition had been honoured with a banner from the Pope, and the support of the clergy. The church was powerful in those days; and her lands were free of all other services, except the old Saxon *trinoda necessitas* of repairing the highways, building castles, and repelling invasions. In these ways, and by inaccurate and fraudulent returns, the number of men whom the king could put in the field gradually diminished. At best, an army so formed had great inherent weakness, in consequence of the independent spirit of the powerful barons. In Edward I.'s time (1282), Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford, Lord High Constable, being summoned to attend and take command of

* HALLAM'S *Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. p. 539.
† Cap. 58. WILKINS, p. 228. ‡ HUME'S *History of England.*

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the army in Wales, refused compliance, on the ground that he was bound only to attend the king's person in the wars. This led to high words, Edward saying to the Constable, "Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang." Upon which Hereford retorted, "Sir King, I will neither go nor hang."* "The military tenants, unacquainted with obedience, unexperienced in war, holding rank in the troops by their birth, not by their merits or services, composed a disorderly, and consequently a feeble, army; and during the few days which they were obliged by their tenures to remain in the field, were often more formidable to their own prince than to foreign powers. The sovereigns came gradually to disuse this cumbrous and dangerous machine, so apt to recoil upon the hand which held it; and exchanging the military service for pecuniary supplies, enlisted forces by means of a contract with particular officers, whom they dismissed at the end of the war. The barons and knights themselves often entered into these engagements with the prince."† Round sums were paid for levying troops, and this plan was in use down to recent times; even after the regular regiments had been established. In this manner, owing to the increasing defects of the system of military tenants, bands of soldiers were raised temporarily, a practice which in later days resulted in a regular army. The like causes induced the Government to revive the old Saxon obligation on all able-bodied men to serve in defence of their country, and gave rise to the institution which we now know as the Militia.

III.

COMMISSIONS OF ARRAY.

ALTHOUGH the system of military tenants, introduced by the Normans, for a time supplanted the Saxon Fyrd for military purposes, the sheriffs seem to have retained the power of raising the *posse comitatus*, which included every male from fifteen years of age to sixty, peers and spiritual men excepted. The function of this force was to preserve the peace and repel invasions. We find that as the evasions of personal service on the part of the

* HEMING, vol. i. p. 112. † HUME'S *History of England.*

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military tenants became more numerous, the attention of the Government was given to this relict of the Saxon polity. In the twenty-seventh year of Henry II. the first assize of arms was enacted, which was in substance similar to the Saxon law cited above. The holder of a knight's fee was required to have a coat of mail, a shield, and a lance; every free layman, having in chattels or rent to the value of fifteen marks, a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance; or having in chattels or rent ten marks, a habergeon (a small coat of plate or chain mail without sleeves), an iron cap, and a lance; all other freemen, a lance, an iron cap, and a wambais (a doublet stuffed with wool or hair, commonly covered with leather).* There are many other provisions relative to the means of enforcing the law. In the thirteenth of Henry III. there was another assize of arms; but we pass on to the next of importance, in the thirteenth year of Edward I., called the Statute of Winton, (1285), which says, "It is commanded that every man have in his house harness for to keep the peace after the ancient assize. Every man between fifteen years of age and sixty years shall be assessed and sworn to armour." In addition to the arms required by the previous law, the first class named were bound to provide a horse, a sword, and a knife. Then follows a scale of arms to be kept by various classes; those between forty shillings and one hundred, a sword, bows and arrows; the lowest class, bow and arrows out of the forest, bows and boults (piles, probably a round-headed arrow) in the forest. There were poachers in those days. This statute evidently provides for a more complete armament than the former. Another statute of arms, in the twenty-seventh year of the same reign, requires, for the first time in England, that armed horses should be provided in the levies.† The warlike Plantagenet kings were not likely to let an available armed force remain idle. In times of peace the inspection of arms by the local authorities was considered sufficient; but when war was apprehended, the Crown issued Commissioners of Array to muster and array the inhabitants of the district. Two or more persons, generally of position and influence in the county, were

* GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 9.

† *The British Army* (SCOTT), vol. i. p. 257.

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appointed, who were termed arrayors. These officers were entrusted with most arbitrary powers for raising men and money. As the contingents assembled in their various districts, they were marched to the general rendezvous. The infantry were told off into squads of twenties, companies of hundreds, under command of vintenars and centenars, and then massed in thousands. The military title of the officer commanding the thousand is not specified. The cavalry was divided into small troops under officers named constables. On their march to the rendezvous each constable was allowed 1s. per diem, with a horse, 1s. 6d.; each vintenar, 4d.; and each foot soldier 2d.; and constables had the like returning.* The first commission of array occurs in 1122; and it is obvious from the history of the times that they were frequently used for the purpose of adding to the numbers of the royal forces engaged in foreign wars, as well as for defence. As a check to this practice, in the first year of Edward III. (1327), the following statutes were passed (st. ii. c. 5): "The king will that no man from henceforth shall be charged to arm himself otherwise than in the time of his progenitors kings of England, no man compelled to go out of his shire but where necessity requireth," or in case of invasion. Cap. 7 says, that "whereas commissions had been granted to prepare men of arms and convey them to the king in Scotland or elsewhere at the charge of the shires, it shall be done so no more." Other statutes in the same reign provide that troops going to the king's service shall be at the king's wages the day they depart out of their counties; and that "no man shall be constrained to find men of arms, hobblers (light cavalry), nor archers, other than those which hold by such services, if it be not by common consent and grant made in Parliament.† In illustration of the working of these acts, and of the value of money at the time, the following account is taken from Martyn's *History of Thetford*. The date of the original record is the tenth year of Edward III., 1336.

	£	s.	d.
To two men chosen to go into the army against Scotland .	1	0	0
For cloth to the taylor for making it into two gowns . .	0	6	11

* GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 178; *The British Army* (SCOTT), vol. ii. p. 328; WARDROBE'S *Account of Edward I.* p. 242.

† 25th Edward III. stat. v. c. 8.

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	£	s.	d.
For two pair of gloves and a stick or staff . . .	0	0	2
For two horses	1	15	0½
For shoeing these horses	0	0	4
For two pair of boots for the light horsemen . .	0	2	8
Paid to a lad for going with the Mayor (to Lynn, 33 miles) to take care of the horses	0	0	3
To a boy for a letter at Lynn (viz., carrying it thither) .	0	0	3
Expenses for the horses of two light horsemen for four days before they departed	0	1	0

The above acts were confirmed by the 4th of Henry IV., c. 13, and are important as forming the basis of that right of control of the Militia, which was the immediate cause of the civil war between Charles I. and the Long Parliament. Notwithstanding these statutes, there is no doubt that men were forced into military service in cases of necessity by Commissioners of Array as late as Tudor times. The powers of Arrayors were, however, limited and settled in the fifth year of Henry IV. In anticipation of foreign invasion, the statute empowers such commissioners to array and train all men-at-arms, to cause all able-bodied men to arm themselves according to their substance, to amerce those unable to bear arms, and to send all persons so armed to the seashore or elsewhere at the moment of danger.

In regard to the drill practised by these ancient levies prior to Tudor times we have very scanty information. Grose surmises that it was "somewhat like that handed down to us by Ælian, in which was practised the facings, opening, closing, and doubling the ranks and files, countermarching, and wheeling." The strength of the English armies lay in their archers, of whom De Comines says, "Les Anglois sont la fleur des archiers du monde." Introduced by the Normans, the long bow soon became the national weapon. Richard Cœur de Lion took a body of archers to the Crusades, and did not disdain to handle the bow himself, as he slew a knight with an arrow before the castle of Nottingham. In mediæval times the practice of archery appears to have been with us, as is rifle practice amongst the Swiss at the present day, a godly recreation on Sunday afternoons. A peasantry thus familiarised with their weapon, when called upon for military service, were doubtless relatively far more formidable than modern militiamen, who expend in a

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hasty and unsatisfactory manner, in one or two days at most, twenty rounds per annum, in order that they may be qualified to meet the trained hosts of an invader. Falstaff's band may be a correct caricature of what Shakspeare had seen or heard, but in no way represents the condition of the levies generally. The soldiers, especially the archers, who fought for the Edwards and Henries were well-paid members of the class, which now compose the bulk of the volunteer force, and, since Cromwell's army was disbanded, have never again been found in the ranks of either regular army or Militia.

So important was the practice of archery considered, that many laws and regulations were made in order to secure a constant supply of bow staves, to furnish distant counties with good bowyers, stringmakers, fletchers, and arrow-head makers from London; and for guarding against fraud and neglect of those artificers. Henry V. ordered the sheriffs to collect feathers of the wings of geese, plucking six from each goose.* By the thirty-third of Henry VIII. it was enacted that every man under sixty should use the exercise of shooting with the long-bow; fathers, governors, and masters were to instruct their sons and servants in shooting, and to provide bows and arrows, under penalty of a fine; none under twenty-four were to shoot at a standing mark, or at a less distance than eleven score yards, under pain of forfeiting six shillings and eightpence for every shot. The inhabitants of towns were to keep their butts in repair, and to exercise themselves on holidays and all convenient times. Importers of every ton of merchandise were obliged to import four bow staves therewith, and ten with every ton of Malmsey or Tyre wine.† The prices of bows were also regulated. It appears that between the reigns of Edward III. and the eighth of Elizabeth they had risen from £2 to £12 the hundred. In the former reign a painted bow cost 1s. 6d., and a sheaf (twenty-four) of arrows with steeled points, 1s. 2d.; inferior bows varied from 6d. to 1s. By an Act of the seventh year of Henry IV. the manufacture of arrows was regulated, and every arrow-head, under penalty of a fine, was required to have the maker's mark. Edward VI., in his journal, says that one hundred of the archers of his guard shot before him at an inch

* *Lancashire Lieutenancy*, vol. i. p. 15. † 1st Richard III.

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board, which divers of the arrows pierced through.* Chaucer thus describes an archer of his time:

"And he was cladde in coat and hode of grene.
A shefe of peacock arwes bright and kene
Under his belt he bore ful thriftily.
Well could he dress his take yewmanly.
His arwes drouped not with fetheres lowe,
And in his hand he bare a mighty bowe.
A not-head hadde he, with broune visage
Of wood crafte could he wel all usage;
Upon his arm he had a gai bracer,†
And bye his side a sword and a bokeler,
And on the other side a gai daggere
Harneised wel, and sharp as point of spere."

The archers protected themselves from cavalry by long pointed stakes, which they planted in the earth, sloping outwards, with the point as high as a horse's breast. They were also protected by large shields (pavisers), and carried a mell or mallet to use at close quarters. Their position was usually in the van of the army, and they were formed up in the shape of a portcullis. The only thing in the nature of drill for the bow which we have found in print is the following exercise, which Charles I. directed the chief officers of his train-bands to practice at trainings, the invention of one William Neade. Full directions and illustrations are given in his treatise, *The Double-armed Man*, printed 1625. The following are the words of command:

Order your pike	Fasten your bow
Slope your pike	Recover your pike
Unfasten your bow	Advance your pike
Draw out your arrow	Come up to your close order
Nock your arrow	Charge your pike
Shoot wholly together	Recover your pike
Port your pike and march	Shoulder your pike and march
Port your pike and retire	Comport your pike and march

Referring the reader for full particulars as to this and the manual exercise of the pike to Grose's *Military Antiquities*, we pass on to the next important events in the history of the Militia; viz., the introduction of firearms, and the appointment of lord-lieutenants and their deputies.

* GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*.

† A guard to protect the arm from the string.

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IV.

MUSTERS AND TRAIN-BANDS.

SUCH are the names applied to the levies for defensive purposes before the term Militia came into use; and "train-band," especially in reference to the London Militia, is frequently met with at a much later date. Cowper, writing after the middle of the last century, says of the immortal John Gilpin—

> "A train-band captain eke was he,
> Of famous London town."

The organization which suited the times of the Plantagenets, in the days of the Tudors doubtless required reform. The appointment of commissions of array in times of necessity to organize the county force, of which a civilian sheriff was the chief officer, was not sufficient to meet the requirements of an age in which firearms were beginning to supplant the bow, and tactics were becoming an art. The date of the latest commission of array given in Rymer is 1557 (except the commissions issued by Charles I. can be so called); that of the first appointment of a lord-lieutenant* July 24th, 1549, the third year of Edward VI., although there was an earlier one, as, in a proclamation dated the 11th of that month, Lord Russel is referred to as the king's lieutenant in the west. Strype says that commissions were first given to lord-lieutenants, who were also called king's justices, in consequence of the rebellion in Devonshire and Cornwall in that year; and that they were empowered "to inquire of all treasons, rebellions, murders, &c., and to be the king's lieutenants within the respective counties for levying of men, and to fight against the king's enemies and rebels, and to execute upon them martial law, and to subdue all invasions, insurrections," &c.; and that their commissions were issued yearly.

In an Act passed in 1557, lord-lieutenants are mentioned as the persons authorised to call musters. At the same time, in

* STRYPE'S *Annals*, vol. iii. pp. 278, 266; and *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 350.

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addition to the armour and weapons formerly required to be kept, we find haquebuts introduced. The amount of arms and horses required to be kept by each person was readjusted; a fine of 40s. was imposed on all persons absenting themselves from musters; stringent measures were enacted to prevent false musters, or making away with arms and armour; lord-lieutenants were empowered to deal at their discretion with offences committed by captains and "petty captains," when assembled under a deputy-lieutenant. In consequence of this Act "instructions" were "given by the King and Queen's Majesties to their right trustie and right well-beloved cozen, the Erle of Bedford, appointed their Hignes Lieutenant of the counties of Dorset, Devon, Cornewall, and their Citie of Exeter the 17th daie of March the 4th and 5th yeares of their Majesties raignes."* The document "geves order straight for the raysing of beacons . . . and to give the chardge of the beacons to men of understanding" . . . to muster men, armour, and horses . . . "to appoint to everie capten the nomber he shall leade; to deliver him the names and dwelling-places of his nomber . . . to order every capten to take often musters and viewes of his band, seeing them harnessed with weapons and armor convenient, so that he may well know them;" to appoint places of rendezvous, to look to places where an enemy is likely to land, to break bridges, cut trenches, and throw down trees in the event of invasion, to carry out the statute made in the last session of Parliament for the musters and furniture of armor, &c.

The working of this improved system was put to a severe test in the reign of Elizabeth, when the country was threatened by the Spanish Armada. The measures then adopted to collect and organize the national forces are worthy of study, and are admirable examples of administrative vigour and capacity.

In 1572 instructions were sent, in consequence of the fear of invasion, to the justices of the peace of each county, enjoining them, in conjunction with the special commissioners named, to muster the whole male population over sixteen years of age at the expense of the shire, registering the residence and occupation of every one, and the kind of service suited to each, who were carpenters, smiths, and so forth. The men were to be sorted

* *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 351.

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in bands, so that there might be at least one hundred footmen in each band, forty harquebusiers, and twenty archers. Games, matches, and archery were to be encouraged, and the commissioners were to determine who out of the whole number were to be subsequently trained at the public expense; the rest were to be held in readiness, with officers appointed, so as to be ready when required. Great care was to be taken in the selection of officers. The details of this lengthy document are too numerous to specify. The curious will find them printed verbatim in Grose's *Military Antiquities.**

Upon the issue of this order the required returns were sent in, and the Government were in a position to estimate the military strength of the country. In the year 1574 a set of instructions, printed in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxxv.), were addressed to the same Erle of Bedford as above, Lieutenant of Devon, Cornwall, and the City of Exeter, by which Queen Elizabeth "requireth most earnestlie her said cosen immediatelie with all speede to renew such good orders as by him were last yere taken upon musters, ... because y^{t} is well known in what good order and readiness the same two counties were the last yeare by the wisdome and carefulnes of the said erle." Her Majesty goes on to say, that "upon experience had she perceaveth that for the juste and necessarie defence of the realme, the late laws either wanting sufficient provision, or ells the interpretacion thereof, is so by sondrie persons construed to their privat ease and relief of chardge, which in manie is more regarded than the care of the Commonwealth;" therefore "she requireth her saide cosen to prescribe" all who had been undervalued, "to be better and more amplie furnished, either with horse, gelding, corslet, bowe, bill, handgonne;" and that "as soon as the said erle shall have made a newe and larger assessment . . . . Her Ma^{tie} requireth that she might be thereof advertised, whereby she may the better be satisfied in her expectations." She also seems to have been displeased with the drill during the previous year, and says she "will addresse certaine honest chosen captens, having knowledge, into divers shires to be at the musters, ... and to teach and traine the people to understand how to weare their armor, use their

* Vol. i. p. 79-96.

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weapons, and doe such like things, which as it seemeth needful to be done, so seemeth it most convenient to be upon every holiday, in the afternoon, in sundrie places to be chosen, meete for two or three monethes space;" and she doubts not "but by the order of the said Lieutenant, the grave and discrete gentlemen in everie quarter will be present and attendant for the conservation of peace and goodwill." As Devon and Cornwall are more exposed, Somerset, Dorset, and Wales were to send help in case of invasion. The following is the list of prices for armour, which could be had for those who wanted it out of Her Majesty's store:

"The armor for a dimi-lance	liiij*s.* iiij*d.*
A corlett	xxx*s.*
A currier complet	xvj*s.* viij*d.*
Harquebush complete	viij*s.*
Dagge complete	xvj*s.* viij*d.*
A bowe of ewe	ij*s.* vj*d.*
Liverie arrowes and shafte	xxij*d.*
Morris pike	ij*d.*
A dimilance staffe	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
A northerne staff	ij*s.* vj*d.*
A black bill	xvj*d.*
A halberd	vj*s.* viij*d.*
A murrion	vj*s.* viij*d.*
Almaine rivette	x*s.*
Sculler, the peece	vij*d.*"

Lord-lieutenants, by their commissions, were authorised and required to assemble all the inhabitants of their counties apt for war, to lead them against enemies, to use martial law, and to appoint deputy lieutenants to assist them. With their commissions they were furnished with the following orders: to give direction for exercising in martial feats such as were last year trained and reduced into bands, to take view of horsemen, to appoint captains, and allow one cornet for every fifty horse, which several cornets were to be clad in cassocks of one colour, &c., to make survey of places where an enemy is likely to land, and select positions where, after landing, he can be best resisted.* The following has such a smack of Hythe about it that, for the benefit of musketry instructors, we insert it verbatim, and doubt

* A.D. 1585. Talbot Papers, N., fol. 117. Quoted in *Lancashire Lieutenancy.*

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not that the economy of powder displayed will gratify Chancellors of the Exchequer.

"An order for the readie and easie trayning of shott,* and the avoyding of great expense and waste of powder.

The leaders and captaines, who are appointed to instructe and traine them, shall cause an holbert to be sett up in the plaine, whereby every shott may passe in that order, w'ch the Frenche men call *à la filé*, or, as we term y^t^ in ranke, like wild geese, and so passing by the holbert to present his piece, and make offer as thoughe he would shoote, and those w'ch do not behave themselves w'th their pieces as they ought maye receyve p'ticler instructyon and teaching. The exercise would be used two or three meetings at the least for ignorant people, in w'ch time may be descerned those that cannot frame themselves in any likelihood to prove shott, in whose roomes the captaines may require others to be placed who are more apt thereunto. Afterwards to teach them how to hold their peeces for endaungering of themselves and their fellowes, to put in their matches, and to aquainte them with false fyers, by priming only the panne and not charging the piece, w'ch will enure their eye with the flashe of fyer, embolden the p'tyes, and make every thing famillyer and ready unto them. Then to give the piece half his charge, and acquaint them in skyrmishing wise to come forward and retire orderly againe. After to procede to the full charge, and lastly to the bullet; to shoote at a marke for some tryfle, to be bestowed on him that best deserveth the same. W'th this order and pollecy men shall in short tyme be exercised, and w'th the tenth p'te of the charge, to the great ease of the cuntrye and saving of powder; for that in this manner y^t^ is found that two pounds of powder will serve one man for the four daies' exercise of trayning. And a nomber w'ch by reason of the churlyshenes of their peeces, and not being acquainted therewith by degrees,

* Men with firearms. Falstaff says, "Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man! Here's Wart;—you see what a ragged appearance it is: he shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a pewterer's hammer. Come, manage me your caliver. Exceeding good.—O, give me always a little, lean, old, chapped, bald *shot*." Shallow adds, he knew "a quiver little fellow, and would a' manage you his piece thus: and would a' about, and about, and come you in rat, tat, tat, would a' say; bounce, and away would a' go, and again would a' come: —I shall never see such a fellow."

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are ever after so discouraged and fearefull as either they winke or pull their heads from the peece, whereby they take no perfect levell, but shoote at random, and so never prove good shotte.*

FRA. WALSYNGHAM."

The above orders may be taken as fair examples of instructions to lord-lieutenants, of which many may still be seen. In addition to the company organization, the force of each lord-lieutenant appears to have been divided into regiments, or bands of 500, commanded by a "general captain,"† who likewise mustered the horsemen, and each regiment was attended by 700 of them.

The following account will give militia officers a better idea of their ~~his~~ Elizabethan predecessors than any lengthy description. It is taken from an account of the money collected in the west division of the county of Northampton for the train-band service, and its expenditure. After giving the amount collected in the different hundreds, it says:

"Whereof paide to Captaine Knowles at Islington about the 5th of August 1588 as followeth:

	£	s.	d.
"Item. Paid to him for 150 Coates at 15s. per ct. . .	112	10	0
Item. Paid to him for conduct money for 150 men at 10s. per man	75	0	0
Item. Allowed to the Captaine for leading them . .	20	0	0
Item. More paid to him for dressing and trimming his armour	10	0	0
Item. Given to his Lieutenant Mortonne . . .	2	10	0
Item. Given to his drum Serjeant and Corporall . .	5	0	0
Item. Given to the Quarter M^{r} to provide their lodgings .	6	13	4
Item. Paid for 80 Pounds of Gunpowder to practice by the way as they marched towards Londonne . . .	5	13	4
Sum . . .	237	6	8"

We select one more account:

"Item. Paid to Captain Burnaby for trayning at Daventry, 5 daies, his own allowance at 5*l.* a day . . .	25	0	0
Item. To his officers the same 5 dayes . . .	2	0	0
Item. To the trayned men, for the same 5 dayes, after 8d. a day, being 150 men	25	0	0

* Loseley Manuscripts, page 296. A similar order is quoted in the *Lancashire Lieutenancy;* probable date, 1585.

† This term is equivalent to colonel. In the next year, 1588, the lieut.-general appoints colonels. See BRUCE, *Report on Defence*, Greville Library.

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	£	s.	d.
Item. Paide for pouder for the shotte after 5os. a day, the same 5 dayes	12	10	0
	64	10	0"

There are other items to waggoners for carrying armour, and an allowance to the captains is mentioned for "cerariage of their armour." We find also that in Devonshire the lieutenants (deputy) chosen "are for the most suche as had charge of Companies in Flanders." On parade each company stood ten deep; companies being usually one hundred strong were thus square, a point which was considered to be of great importance. Both ranks and files had three different distances; 1st, open order (six feet apart); 2nd, order (distance with elbows up); 3rd, close order, used by the pikemen only. "The evolutions were facing, wheeling, counter-marching, and doubling their ranks and files; exhibiting a variety of methods of changing the front; increasing either the depth or breadth of the corps, or changing the situation of the ranks and files with respect to front and rear, and right and left. The manœuvres of the time were forming wings, wedges, rhombs, squares, triangles, the sheers, the saw, and a variety of other whimsical figures."* The pikes formed the centre, the musqueteers the flanks of each corps. Such is the information given in the military treatises which were written after Elizabeth had introduced captains, skilled in the manœuvres practised in the Low Countries, to drill her army.

The uniform and outfit of a pikeman in 1581 is given in the *Lancashire Lieutenancy*, p. 121.

"The Charges of a Pike; viz.,

His coate of broade blew at viij*s.* the yarde containing one yarde q^r^ di. . . .	xj*s.*
Sworde and dagger	x*s.*
Coarslett	xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.*
A Picke	iiij*s.*
Money in his purse	xx*s.*
Prest money	iij*s.* iiij*d.*

The uniform of the archers was a blue cassocke with white facings, a jerkin or jack of bull's or deer's skin, an iron scull-cap with a lining of red woollen cloth. The majority of the infantry

* GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 352.

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had "cassokes of some motley or other sad grene coller, or russet."* The uniform cloaks of the cavalry were red. These uniforms were paid for by stoppages. The rates of pay appear to have varied considerably in Tudor times. The pay-list given by Grose of the army collected to resist the Armada is lower than others preceding it. The pay of colonels and captains-general varied from £3 6s. 8d. in Mary's to 10s. in Elizabeth's time; the recipients of the former having a command almost equivalent to that of a general of division of our time, the latter to that of a regimental colonel. Lieutenants and sergeant-majors (majors) from 10s. to 15s.; captains, 4s.; lieutenants, 2s.; ensigns and sergeants, 1s.; surgeons, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; privates, 8d.

The story of the disasters of the Spanish Armada, and the camp at Tilbury, is too well known to need repetition. Our object is not to attempt a general history, but only to give some idea of Militia organization at different periods, for the benefit of those members of the force who take an interest in its antecedents. The time of Queen Elizabeth is undoubtedly one of the most interesting; and so important have the arrangements then made been considered, that they were studied and repeated by the ministers who in the last French war had to provide against the threatened invasion of Napoleon, and were long kept secret. They are to be found in the Grenville Library, British Museum, Nos. 16,245 and 16,246.†

The total number in arms, exclusive of the London bands (which amounted to 26,000), was 132,689. They were divided into three armies; one at Tilbury, under the Earl of Leicester; another under Lord Hunsdon, which was for the defence of Her Majesties person; another to resist the landing of the enemy, and act as occasions required. The Devonshire and

* GROSE'S *Military Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 326.

† There is an abstract in SCOTT'S *British Army*. Those who require further particulars as to the working of the system of the Tudor period, will find in the *Lancashire Lieutenancy*, and in Gregson's print of the Birch manuscripts, examples of reports of lord-lieutenants, with such entries as these against the names of individuals: "A feeble man—not able, but will furnish an able captain—a handsome man," &c., returns of the various bands, showing the respective numbers of archers, billmen, calivers or shots, and pikemen, orders respecting places of assembly, orders for reviews, orders to return arms, papers showing the assessment for expenses of beacons, and various other details of the system indicated in the documents we have quoted.

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western and southern counties' forces composed the latter. The quota provided by Devonshire amounted to 3,000 footmen, 200 light horse, and 600 pioneers; and 5,000 men of the forces of that county and of Cornwall were concentrated at Plymouth under Sir W. Raleigh, in addition to the force of the stannaries, which he commanded as lord-warden.

Sufficient has been said to give a general view of the Militia of the period, on the strength of which, in conjunction with her fleet, Elizabeth relied to meet the most formidable armament that ever set out to invade this island.

The gallant lady reviewing the troops, herself the embodiment of hard, common sense, with sufficient female vanity to relieve the quaint formality of her court, surrounded by long-headed men, jostling each other to do her service, forms the semi-mediæval frame to a picture of national vigour and success, of which every Englishman is justly proud.

The experience gained when the Armada threatened our shores doubtless suggested many improvements in the Militia system; and Elizabeth's ministers were not the men to slumber on their achievements. The following abstract of the instructions of the Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire to his deputy-lieutenants, as agreed to and settled by Lord Burleigh, gives a general idea of the organization of the Militia up to the times of the civil war. The lieutenants were instructed to muster all able men above sixteen years of age, and to keep their muster-rolls perfect, so as to be ready for any sudden occasion; to make inventories of all armour in private possession, over and above that which was required by law for the train-bands, so that it might be available for extra men; to look to the proper storing of powder and bullets; to see that captains kept the armour and war furniture of their train-bands in order, and that captains of horsemen assembled their bands at least once a quarter. Persons bound to provide armour were to deliver it "trimmed, buckled, dressed, and scoured" to the soldiers, who had to wear it. Sergeants and vintners were to have rolls giving the names and abodes of those who had the armour and arms, and to visit it once in six weeks to see that it was properly kept, and if not, to inform the captain, who was to report to the deputy-lieutenant. Sergeants and vintners were allowed 3d. per man yearly for this

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service. The deputy-lieutenants were also to keep the beacons in repair. The following instructions were given to captains: They were to fit the armour and weapons to their soldiers according to their stature; to make muster-rolls in duplicate, showing the name and address of each soldier, and who had the keeping of and responsibility of providing arms and armour for him, the duplicate to be sent to the lord-lieutenant. The document then goes on to say that the late experience at the encampment at Tilbury showed, "that rich men, which have been daintily fed and warm lodged, when they came thither to lie abroad in the fields, were worse able to endure the same than any others;" they were therefore permitted to send substitutes. Captains were also forbidden to leave their shire without leave of the lord-lieutenant. The instructions to soldiers ordered them, on receiving notice from any officer or constable, to get their arms and go to the rendezvous named; and, when the muster or other services were ended, to return and give up their armour and furniture, without wilful hurt, in an orderly manner. And whereas heretofore at trainings and musters soldiers had refused to carry their armour from the towns where they dwell, "whereby the constables and other the owners thereof have been driven sometimes to carry the same in carts, and sometimes in sacks upon their horses, a matter unseemly for soldiers and very hurtful unto the armour," it was ordered that, in addition to 8d. a day for wages, each soldier should have at all musters and trainings 1d. a mile for wearing and carriage of his armour, and weapon, and other furniture, so that it exceed not six miles. Soldiers refusing were to forfeit their wages, and suffer four days' imprisonment.

The duties of muster-master appear to have been similar to that of an adjutant, inspecting and reporting what was amiss to the deputy-lieutenants, and assisting the captains in drill. These orders are dated at Greenwich, the 10th of March, 1589, and signed W. BURLEIGH.

There is no doubt that these new instructions were necessary. The Militia, which had assembled, displayed an admirable spirit; but it was not to be expected that they would have been able to cope with an equal army of the Spanish veteran troops, had they effected a landing. An old soldier (Sir J. Smythe) says that at

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Tilbury he saw "great disorder and deformitie in their apparrell to arme withall," that few of the army had doublets to arm upon, "whereof it came to passe that the most of them did weare their armors verie uncomlie uneasilie,"* &c. As much might frequently be said of Militia clothing at the present day. Where both heart and hand are present and willing, such matters are soon rectified; and of these conditions the able administrators of the time did not fail to avail themselves; for we find that, when invasion was again threatened, at the end of Elizabeth's reign, in a fortnight she equipped a fleet and levied an army to oppose it. Hume, who has but a poor opinion of the value of the Elizabethan Militia, says, "Nothing gave foreigners a higher idea of the power of England than this sudden armament."

In the next reign the force is said to have been kept in an efficient state, and to have numbered 160,000 men; but the statutes of armour were repealed, and the arms were lodged in stores. Although this measure was probably dictated by the timidity of James I., the keeping of firearms in good order required more care than they were likely to receive at the hands of private individuals. Muskets carrying bullets, twelve to the pound, came into use. Billmen had already disappeared from the rolls since 1596, and armour was being gradually abandoned by infantry. The pay of the private remained at 8d. per diem; the ensign's was 1s. 6d.; the lieutenant's, 2s.; the captain's, 4s. The muskets of this period were used with rests; calivers, a lighter sort of gun, without rests. The shotts, or musqueteers, were equipped with an iron skull-cap, a bandolier, a large and a smaller powder-horn for priming, a sword and dagger. The platoon exercise, given by Grose, has no less than forty-eight different positions and commands. A military treatise of 1619, called *England's Trainings*, says the "souldier, if he bear a peece, must first learn to hold the same, and plant the great end on his breast with a gallant and souldier-like grace." He is to learn "readily to charge, and with a comely couch discharge, making choice at the same instant of his mark with a quick and vigilent eie. His flaske and touch-box must keep his powder, his purse and mouth his bullets." Then follow various directions for firing and skirmishing. In wet weather he is to keep

* *The British Army* (SCOTT), vol. i. p. 379.

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his "peece under his armhole or cassocke, and his match in his pocket, only that except when he burns. It is moreover requisite that a souldier keepe his cocke with oyle, free in falling, and his peece bright without rusting; neither must he want the necessarie tooles" which are then enumerated, and full instructions are given for cleaning and examining his "peece" and detecting flaws in the metal, "to the intent that he may change the same for a new, for feare of spoiling himself." The writer prefers a powder-flaske to bandoliers, which he says are an invention of the Wolloons. He says the "souldier must ever buy his powder sharp to the taste, well incorporate with saltpetre, and not full of coole-dust. Let him accustome to drie his powder if hee can in the sunne, first sprinkled over with aqua-vitæ or strong claret wine." If portions of the above remind the reader of the chapter on cleaning arms in the *Musketry Regulations*, the following will suggest position drill: "He must hold his peece between his thombe and the ends of his fingers, which I account to be a sure meane betwixt griping of the barrell and laying the same only upon his formost finger and thombe; for the one is over dangerous, and the other altogether unsteady." He then advises the discontinuance of armour for musqueteers, and says by the time they have marched in armour ten or twelve miles they are more apt to rest than to fight, and are in danger to be repulsed for want of lustinesse, breath, and agilitie. He says that "hargabuse pike, or halberd," ought to be carried on that shoulder which is "outward in ranke," as this makes a gallant shewe and a general forme of good proportion and true prospect, a thing most necessarie for a man of valour to use in all his doings. So, to conclude, "he that means to be accompted a forward and perfect goode shot by continuall exercise must be so ready, that in all particular points touching his peece, powder, match, bullets, and the use of them, that he neither be to seeke nor grow amazed in the furious rage of Bellona's fiery skirmishes, her sudden surprises and bloody slaughter, of dangerous assaults of cruell battailes." Full particulars as to the organization and pay of a regiment at this period can be gathered from the establishment of the expedition fitted out in 1612, given by Rymer, vol. xvi. p. 716.

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V.

THE OLD MILITIA.

WE must now pass on to the period when the command of the Militia became the subject of dispute between king and Parliament. Charles I., alive to the importance of the force, appointed a Committee of Armourers to inspect the magazines, repair and mark the arms; and although he issued a platoon exercise for the bow (if we can so call it), which we have already given, he subsequently revoked it, and recommended that archery should be encouraged as a pastime, "whereby idleness and unlawful games, and many enormous vices arising thereby, may be repressed for the general good of our kingdome."* Orders in Council were also issued in 1629 for putting the Militia on a better footing, and the lord-lieutenants were instructed to fill up the vacancies amongst the officers, and to muster the horsemen with their arms and equipments on the 1st of October. Muster-masters were also appointed to keep the train-bands to their duty.

At the outbreak of the civil war, the train-bands and the deputy-lieutenants were generally on the Parliamentary side; and the king's troops were raised by commissions of array, granted to individual noblemen and gentlemen of influence, who enlisted their tenants and retainers, and such of the train-bands as they could influence. In a tract of the period, giving a dialogue between Lord General Militia and his illegal opposite Commission of Array, "Array" is made to say to "Militia," after the latter has twitted him with being illegal, "'Tis false, and I will make thee know, thou malicious Militia, thou leader on of leathern coates and city Roundheads, that you are but a crackling noise to me. What doe boyes but waste powder in the street?" &c. After rating one another in this style, the arguments end on both sides in peaceful wishes that both Militia and Array should "agree, and stand for God, King, and Par-

* RYMER, vol. xix. p. 317.

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liament."* A letter from the Committee of Parliament in Somersetshire, printed in London in August, 1642, entitled "A Perfect Relation of all the Passages and Proceedings of the Marquesse of Hartford, the Lord Paulet, and the rest of the Cavaliers that were with them in Wells, with the valiant resolution and behaviour of the trained-bands and other inhabitants of those parts for the defence of themselves, the King, and Parliament," is an excellent illustration of the question of Militia *versus* Array in the western counties at the beginning of the war, and of the forces on either side. After giving an account of the deputy-lieutenants, the train-bands, and others who had assembled to attack the Cavaliers in Wells, the writer says that Mr. Rogers, Mr. Francis, Mr. Pyne, and Mr. Strode were expected with a contingent from Devonshire, but they "were met on the way by Sir J. Stowell and some desperate Cavaleers, by whom some of the honest countrey men were wounded and slaine, and so for want of powder and shot, not able to resist, they returned home again." The writer leaves the relation to Mr. Pyne and Mr. Strode, who were eye-witnesses, and expresses his confidence that the Commissioners of Array (recently appointed by the King) will never make any of them fight, as 400 of the train-bands in Wells had escaped from the Cavaliers and joined them. The letter ends with the retreat of the Cavaliers from that town. *True Newes from Devonshire*, printed in London, 1642, in which Master Courtney is said to be assisting Sir Ralph Hopton, the King's commander; Baronet Prideaux, Baronet Poole, and Sir Thos. Drew to be standing firm for Parliament, contains "a declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for the protection of Sir George Chudleigh, Sir John Northcot, Sir Samuel Rolle, and Sir Nicholas Martyn, in the County of Devon, who have lately been proclaimed traytors to His Majestie. These gentlemen and Sir John Bamfield were present with various train-bands, as mentioned in printed letters of 1642 and 1643, at the engagement at Modbury, in consequence of which Sir R. Hopton was compelled to retire from besieging Plymouth.

At this period Militia still consisted of horse and foot, and the

* *A Discourse or Dialogue between the two now potent enemies, Militia and Array.* London, 1642.

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foot were divided equally into musketeers and pikemen; the latter were equipped with a head-piece, "curase and tases," and armed with an ash pike fifteen feet long, and a rapier. The musketeer had a head-piece, a musket with barrel four feet in length, carrying bullets twelve to the pound, a "bandelier" to carry fifteen or sixteen charges, a bag for bullets, a "pruning iron," a forked rest, and a rapier. A company varied from three hundred, to seventy men, half pikes and half musketeers. The company "officers of the field" were one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, and two drummers. The other officers were a "clerke, a surgeon, and a provost." The companies were "compacted into regiments," commanded by colonels; and the number of companies in a regiment varied from ten to thirty. The regimental "officers of the field" were a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a sergeant-major (equivalent to the present major). The other officers were a quartermaster and a provost-martial. In "the exercise of a foot company" the files were ten deep, and the pikes and muskets might be distributed in any way; but the muskets on the flanks was doubtless the usual formation. The distances between files and ranks were much the same as those given at page 23. Musketeers in skirmishing were said "to goe *à la disbandade* which is out of order." The following is the manual exercise for the pike:

For the pike with a firm hand.

Advance your pikes.	Order your pikes.
Slope your pikes.	Charge your pikes.
Trail your pikes.	Cheeke your pikes.

More for the pikes, first with a firm hand, and then marching.

Charge your pikes.	Slope your pikes.
To the right hand charge your pikes.	Slope your pikes.
To the left hand charge your pikes.	Slope your pikes.
Charge your pikes to the rear.	Slope your pikes.
Order your pikes.	

In the firing exercise, "the postures," in his Excellency's (the Earl of Essex) book, are to be observed. In exercising, only the following:

Make ready. Present. Give fire.

When firing, the two ranks in front made ready, and advanced

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ten paces to an officer or sergeant acting as a marker; the front rank of these two then fired, and afterwards the rear, and so on with the rest of the ranks.*

The civil war period affords no fair example of the legitimate working of the Militia organization: *inter arma silent leges.* As soon as the Commonwealth was established, the Protector, as an able military administrator, was not likely to neglect the question of Militia, especially as it had been the *casus belli* between the Parliament and the late king. Accordingly we find that the Commonwealth Parliament passed several Acts upon the subject, many provisions of which are repeated in the Act of 1661. In this, as in other cases, the Acts of the first Parliament of Charles II. are but re-enactments of the legislation of the Commonwealth which had been found useful. By an Act of 1650, the Commissioners of Militia in each county, under orders of the Council of State, were required to meet every month; and their duty was to carry out the Militia Acts. Subject to the approval of the Council of State, they nominated the field officers and captains, who nominated the inferior company officers, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. The possession of £200 per annum, or £2,000 in property, rendered a man liable to provide a horseman, and his arms and equipment. £20 per annum, or £200 in property, rendered the owner liable to provide and equip a foot-soldier. The men were ordered to be "listed, trained, and mustered" in several troops and companies, and formed into regiments; and the county commissioners had the power of calling them out in cases of invasion or insurrections. The pay of a trooper was fixed at 2s. per diem (raised to 2s. 6d. two years later); of a foot soldier, 1s. per diem for the time he might be absent from his dwelling. Persons liable to provide soldiers were to pay not more than one month's pay to the men on being called out, to be repaid out of the public treasury. The Commissioners were given power to impress carts, &c., and to imprison or fine disorderly soldiers at trainings. When called upon for active service the Militia was placed under the army regulations. 40s. was the fine for not appearing at trainings, and £20 if

* For further details see *The Exercise of the English in the Militia of the Kingdom of England*, about 1641.

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absent when called upon for active service. The Commissioners were also to appoint a marshal to every regiment to see these and all penalties put in execution; and all former Acts relative to the Militia or to lord-lieutenants were repealed. This Act was for a limited period, and was subsequently renewed, but appears to have been in abeyance when Cromwell's major-generals reconstructed the force. In 1651 the Commissioners of Militia were authorised to impress 10,000 men for service in Ireland, and had other arbitrary powers given them; and on the 16th of July the Commissioners for the Militia in Devon sent in "letters," taking account of all the arms in the county, and securing them.* In the autumn of the same year the Militia did the Parliament good service at Worcester.†

Col. Desborough was the major-general of the district comprising Devon, Cornwall, Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset. The powers of these officers were so extensive that the "State mastives," as they were called, were odious to all parties; but the military organization which they established reminds one of the scheme now in course of development, which may therefore be regarded as according with the plan of our greatest military administrator. The major-generals were "inspectors and managers of a kind of nursery for the army; for they had a martial power to raise a body of horse and foot, who were to be only occasionally employed, but with a fixed annual pay; and if they served beyond a certain number of days they were to have the same pay as regular troops."‡ Hitherto it will be observed that it does not appear that there was any clearly-defined regimental organization in existence until the bands or companies were called into active service. The Acts of the Commonwealth supplied this defect.

At the Restoration, an Act was passed declaring that the control of the Militia was the prerogative of the king; and in the following year another,§ with subsequent amendments, established the Militia upon the basis on which it rested until 1757. The powers exercised by the Commissioners of Militia under Parliament were now transferred to the lord-lieutenants, who were again appointed by the Crown. £500 per annum income,

* WHITELOCKE. † OLDMIXON'S *History*.

‡ GUTHRIE'S *History of England*, vol. iii. p. 1307. See also Echard and Oldmixon. § 13th CHARLES II. c. 3.

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or £6,000 personal property; and £50 per annum income, or £600 in goods, was the scale which rendered the owners liable to provide horse and foot-soldiers. Provisions similar to those of the Acts of the Commonwealth, as to formation of regiments, pay, penalties for absence or mutiny, were inserted; rates were to be made for furnishing ammunition and necessaries; penalties were established for various breaches of the Act. Persons charged with providing soldiers were not bound to attend themselves; and no one was to be compelled to serve out of the country. Regiments were to be trained once a year, for not more than four days; single companies not more than four times a year, for not more than two days at a time. Musketeers were to bring half a pound of powder, at the charge of the person liable to equip him; horsemen, a quarter of a pound. The latter were to have, in addition to the specified horse furniture, a back, a breast, and a pot pistol-proof; a sword and a case of pistols, with barrels not less than 14 inches long; the former were to have a musket, the barrel being not less than three feet in length, carrying twelve bullets to the pound, a collar of bandoliers and a sword. Pike-men were to be armed with an ashen pike, not under 16 feet in length, and to have a back, breast, head-piece, and sword. There are numerous clauses as to the method and scale of assessment and other matters, but sufficient has been said to give an idea of the equipment of a militia regiment of Charles II.'s time. The money raised in the counties, under this Act, for ammunition and other "necessaries" was called "trophy money," and the surplus of it might be expended upon the inferior officers, for their pains and encouragement.

This Act, although it contains some excellent regulations, lowered the character of the force as a disciplined body of men, as all offences, except absence from and mutinous conduct at trainings, were to be punished by the civil magistrate; the power to make articles of war being advisedly excluded.* Doubtless the recent experience of Cromwell's military government was the cause of this omission, which in a great measure accounts for the disrepute into which the Militia fell, and the inefficiency it displayed on many occasions, until it was reorganized, under the

* CLODE'S *Forces of the Crown*, vol. i. p. 35. HUME'S *Hist. of England*, vol. viii. p. 327.

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auspices of Mr. Pitt, in 1757. The London train-bands appear to have been kept for some time in an efficient state. We often read in *Pepy's Diary*, and other books of the time, of their being called out: probably the Commonwealth traditions kept alive their *esprit de corps*, as the part they had played on the side of Parliament was not an insignificant one; and, but for their exertions the cause of the king would at one time have certainly triumphed. In regard to the bulk of the force, Dryden's satire was doubtless not undeserved—

> " . . . Raw in fields the rude militia swarms,
> Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vast expense,
> In peace a charge, in war a weak defence:
> Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,
> And ever, but in times of need, at hand.
> This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
> Drawn up in rank and file they stood prepar'd
> Of seeming arms to make a short essay,
> Then hasten to be drunk the business of the day."

A glib sarcasm is frequently sufficient to determine a policy, and against it sober common sense labours in vain. This view of the Militia is not yet obsolete, and is still used by alarmists and professional writers to order, who desire that the country should imitate our Continental neighbours, and adopt the conscription—a policy which commends itself to those who are unable to form any other estimate of national greatness than one based upon the number of bayonets available for military purposes. Such writers forget that there are other quarters of the globe of somewhat greater population and extent than the continent of Europe; that the great Anglo-Saxon nation, which is extending with unparallelled strides throughout the world, has grown up by avoiding the absorption of the manhood of the country during its best and most energetic years in the sterile or destructive duties of military life; and that the contrast between ourselves, and the nations that have worshipped the idol of military power, is a lesson which should not be thrown away, because a lively imagination can picture a battle of Dorking, or a professional soldier can pen a prize essay:

> " In expedition greatest love appears,
> Soldiers and wives are best when volunteers."

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The author of *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell*, *Astræa Redux*, *Religio Laici*, and *The Hind and the Panther*, tuned his lyre to many different pitches. A standing army found favour with the courts of Charles and James, of which Dryden was the laureate, while the Militia was favoured by the country party, and regarded as a counterpoise to the encroachments of the crown. To this it owed the continued support of Parliament. Throughout these reigns this feeling strongly developed itself. Parliament desired, in 1678, to have some part of the Militia actually in arms, but it was discovered that "the Militia Acts gave no power to raise money for the pay of the force. To remove these difficulties, both Houses readily passed a Bill, to which the king, however, refused to give royal assent, alleging that it encroached upon his prerogative."*

That the Militia was not to be relied upon to carry out the Popish policy of the Court is obvious from the events of the Duke of Monmouth's attempt to dethrone James II. On the 11th of June, 1685, he landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, and appealing to the Protestant prejudices of the lower orders, soon collected a force. After a skirmish at Bridport with some Militia of Dorset, in which Captain Courtney Crocker, of Devonshire, was killed, he advanced to Axminster. At Exeter the Duke of Albemarle (the Lord-Lieutenant) had hastily collected about 4,000 of the county Militia, and marching to Axminster found Monmouth there before him, and strongly posted. It soon appeared that his troops were disaffected, and had no stomach to fight the Protestant champion; he therefore ordered a retreat, which was conducted in a most disorderly manner. Subsequently the Devonshire Militia occupied Taunton, and there remained inactive, except a regiment at Chard. During this rebellion the Gloucester Militia were out at Bristol and Bath, and the Wiltshire at Chippenham; "but all those Militia were no more to be depended upon than those of Somersetshire, whose red and yellow liveries were the ornament of the Duke of Monmouth's army." The regiments of Hampshire and Berkshire were also out upon this occasion, and were equally disaffected. At Chard, Sir W. Portman's regiment of Somersetshire Militia, a regiment of Devonshire militia, and some regular troops

* CLODE'S *Forces of the Crown*, vol. i. p. 39.

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were under Lord Churchill (afterwards Duke of Marlborough).* We are told that "this lord harassed the duke's army more than all the rest of the King's forces, who were indeed commanded by very sorry generals." The story of this rebellion, ending with the battle of Sedgemoor, the capture of Monmouth by Lumley's horse, and the horrors of the bloody assisse, are the subjects of one of Macaulay's most picturesque descriptions, and need not be repeated here. Amongst the Militia, Portman's regiment and Lumley's horse appear to have done good service, as they obtained the Government reward for taking Monmouth; upon which Evelyn has the following entry in his diary: "The £5,000 (qy. £500) to be given to whoever should bring Monmouth in, was to be distributed among the Militia by agreement between Sir W. Portman and Lord Lumley. The battail ended, some words, first in jest, then in passion, passed between Sherrington Talbot (a worthy gentleman, son to Sir John Talbot, and who had behaved himselfe very handsomely) and one Captn. Love, both commanders of the Militia, as to whose souldiers fought best, both drawing their swords and passing at one another. Sherrington was wounded to death on the spot, to the greate regret of all who knew him." On the 11th of July orders were sent the lords-lieutenants to dismiss their militia.†

The next, and indeed the only other important occasion in the Western Counties which tested the organization of the Militia under the Acts of Charles II., was the descent of the French upon the coast of Devonshire, at Teignmouth, in 1690. William III. was in Ireland, and had just been victorious at the Boyne; but the French had defeated the English and Dutch fleets off Beachy Head, and had proceeded to Torbay, threatening a descent. The whole nation was alarmed. Camps of militia were formed at Blackheath and Hounslow, where they were subsequently reviewed and thanked in the name of the Queen by Lord Marlborough.‡ The Militia of the Southern and Western counties was called out, and on the 26th of July the French, having bombarded the town, landed about 100 men from their galleys at Teignmouth, and burnt some fishermen's

* OLDMIXON'S *History*, vol. ii. p. 702.
† *London Gazette.* ‡ LUTTRELL'S *Diary.*

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houses and a few small vessels, and sacked the church. The beacons were lighted, the Militia quickly assembled, and the French took to their ships. (The *London Gazette* of July 24th, 1690, says 1,000 men were landed.)

Subsequently they hovered about the coast between Plymouth and Dartmouth until the 4th of August. Luttrell says that 40,000 men, horse and foot, assembled in Devonshire, and that the Militia encamped at Newton, on this occasion, under Lord Landsdown. Oldmixon, who was an eye-witness, says that all the roads leading westward were crowded with militia and volunteers hastening to Torbay. The following is an extract from the *Mercurius Reformatus* newspaper of the 5th of September:

"We have had one considerable advantage by the late attempt of the French upon our coasts, in that thereby we have made trial of the usefulness, loyalty, and bravery of the Militia of England. We all know that in the last part of King Charles, and in the reign of King James, the Militia was a great eyesore to these two princes; and the dissolving of it was attempted several times, in order to the designs then on the wheel, to bring in Popery and to render us slaves. . . . . It was ever a bad omen for a prince when he durst not trust the Militia. In a word, this is the first time these thirty years that the king and the Militia of England were heartily of a side. . . . . This intended invasion has given occasion, not only to the Militia, but to the noblemen and gentlemen of most counties in England, and especially in Devonshire, Cornwall, and Sussex, to testify to the world that they had not forgotten the military glory of their ancestors," &c.

We are also tempted to quote some verses from a ballad in the Roxburge collection, entitled "The Devonshire Boys' Courage and Loyalty to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in Defending their County from the Invasion of the French. To an excellent new tune called the 'Devonshire Boys Delight; or, The Liggan Waters.'" A few of the lines will suffice.

"Brave Devonshire boys did haste away,
When news did come from Tinmouth bay,
The French were landed in that town,
And treacherously had burnt it down.

"When to the town they did draw near,
The French did streightways disappear,
Because that they had then beat down,
And basely burnt poor Tinmouth town.

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"On Haldon Hill they did design
To draw their men up in a line,
But Devonshire boys did make them run,
When once they did discharge a gun.

"The Cornish lads will lend a hand,
And Devonshire boys will with them band,
To pull the pride of Monsieur down,
Who basely burnt poor Tinmouth town.

"To our most gracious King and Queen
Their loyalty it shall be seen;
Then let the Frenchmen us approach,
Their brandy vessels we will broach.

"If in our hands they once do fall,
They certainly shall pay for all
The damage done in beating down
And burning of poor Tinmouth town."

And so on for eighteen stanzas.

At the head of the broadsheet is a rude cut, on a par with the composition in point of art, but evidently the work of some one who had an eye for military proprieties. It represents a party of Militia, headed by an officer, hastening to the scene of action. The officer has a very extensive hat and feathers, and no armour. His weapons are pike and sword, and he marches in boots and spurs. The men are musketeers; they also have hats and feathers, and no armour. They carry forked rests and match in their right hands, using the former as a walking-stick, and wear bandoliers, and their muskets are sloped on their left shoulders. The whole party wear beards, and are in uniform, except as to their feet—some wearing boots, some shoes. They keep step and dressing with rigid accuracy, marching three deep, in accordance with the army regulations of 1686. The French *Gazette* magnified this affair extravagantly. It says that from a thousand to fifteen hundred men were landed, who took a battery from the Militia; that several rich merchant vessels and a ship of forty guns were burnt, all of which is pure invention. Although William and Mary had so recently come to the throne, there was no lack of loyalty on this occasion. Lord Lansdown, lord-lieutenant of Devon and Cornwall, the high-sheriff, deputy-lieutenants and field-officers of the county of Devon,

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took an early opportunity of presenting an address to Her Majesty, assuring her of their readiness to venture their lives and fortunes in defence of her and the Government.

Before passing on we should mention, that from the *Abridgement of English Military Discipline*, published in 1786, we learn that great improvement had taken place in military science. The details are given by Grose, and begin to assimilate those of the present field exercises. The following peculiarities are noticeable: Each company still had a colour; the major was the only mounted officer; all movements were done in slow time (the quick step in manœuvring was not introduced until about 1750). Officers and sergeants pulled off their hats on marching past the saluting-point, the former having previously saluted with their pikes.

Captain Shandy's regimental weapon was the pike. "Bless your honour," cried Trim, advancing three steps as he spoke, "does a man think of his Christian name when he goes upon an attack?" "Or when he stands in the trench, Tim?" cried my Uncle Toby, looking firm. "Or when he enters a breach?" said Trim, pushing in between two chairs. "Or forcing the lines?" cried my uncle, rising up and pushing his crutch like a pike.

After the affair at Teignmouth, beyond the usual trainings, which continued until the beginning of the reign of George I., there is nothing to record in regard to the Militia of the West for sixty-seven years. Some Militia regiments of the North were employed in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745; the events of which afford illustrations of the inefficiency of the force, as well as of some regular regiments, during this period; but their doings are outside our present limits.

The only point in the system worthy of consideration is the means by which the attendance of the men was secured; and as this subject is adverted to below, we have cited the following form of notice to a constable to summon the Militia, as given in Nelson's *Justice:*

"To the Constable and Headborough of ——, &c.

"*Sussex, to wit.* } By command of the Rt. Hon. C——, Earl of D——, Lord Lieutenant of the said county, I require you to summon all the persons written in a list, and hereunto annexed, to appear compleatly armed at L——, in the said county, upon Wednesday the 17th of March instant, at

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eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and each of them is to bring pay for two days, and the salary for the Muster-master; every musqueteer is to bring half a pound of powder, and as much of bullets, and three yards of match; and you are likewise required to be then and there present to give an account what you have done in the Premisses.—Given under our hands and seals this seventh day of March, 1703."

The form summoning a horseman of the same date requires "a back, breast, and pot" to be brought, besides powder and match.

In a pamphlet of 1712, the English Militia are estimated at 7,450 horse, and 84,391 foot, and the average cost of clothing at 50s. per annum; a new suit being given every two years. In 1714 the arms and accoutrements were changed. Armour was no longer required for horsemen: in addition to the specified horse furniture, a broadsword, a case of pistols, the barrels to be twelve inches long, and a carabine, were the arms named. For foot-soldiers, the musket barrel was to be five feet in length, carrying bullets twelve to the pound, fitted with bayonet; they also had cartouch-boxes and swords.* This long musket was doubtless found inconvenient, as, in 1722, lord-lieutenants were authorised to determine the length of the musket-barrel used by their respective militias.†

The trainings now ceased: from the second year (1715) of George I.'s reign until the seventh of George II. (1734) no votes were taken in Parliament for militia purposes. After this there was another long period of inactivity, as, except in 1745, there is no vote for the Militia until the force was reorganised in 1757. A friendly writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in January, 1733, after quoting the Duke of Marlborough in favour of militia, confesses that they were at that time not fit for anything "besides furnishing the town with a ridiculous diversion, and cramming their guts at the expense of their industrious fellow-subjects. For this reason they are laid aside everywhere but in Middlesex." (The London, and some regiments in Middlesex, were under different regulations from other militia.) Although the Militia was at this time neglected by the Government, attention was called to the subject in Parliament in 1737; and from time to time in the public prints various suggestions were

* 1 Geo. I. stat. ii. c. 14. † 9 Geo. II. c. 8.

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made to render the force useful, the Swiss model being usually cited as that which we should imitate. In an extract, quoted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1739, the writer, after adverting to the good service done by the Militia in the Parliamentary armies, says, "that now, instead of any attempt to make them serviceable, they are studiously depreciated, exposed to public scorn, and rendered absolutely useless to the people." Another writer anticipates recent legislation by advocating the incorporation of soldiers, no longer required in the regular army, with militia, and quotes Gay to enforce his argument—

> "Soldiers are perfect devils in their way,
> When once they're raised they're cursed hard to lay."

VI.

THE NEW MILITIA.

QUITTING this unsatisfactory state of things, we come to a time when the subject of the Militia, in consequence of the seven years' war, was taken up by one of our most successful war administrations, whose master-spirit was Mr. Pitt.

In 1752 Mr. Thornton had introduced "a bill to make the Militia of England more useful." He said, "that being the first in arms to oppose the late rebellion, at the head of a sort of Militia, he desired to be the first to endeavour to improve it; that a well-constituted Militia would have saved the country £3,000,000. He admired the Prussian and Swiss systems, which recommends drilling on Sundays, after the manner of Switzerland; and said that 6,000 men could not be brought together for the defence of the capital, and desired to revive the days of Elizabeth and Cromwell, when all were soldiers, and could throw down their tools and take up their muskets, not for pay, but for honour as a Briton." As Parliament was prorogued before Mr. Thornton's bill had passed, the subject was dropped for a time.

The next attempt at the improvement of the Militia was in 1756, when a bill passed the Commons, under the auspices of the Ministry and Mr. Pitt, but was opposed in the Lords by Lord Hardwicke, on the ground that it was unconstitutional,

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and deprived the Crown of its power of control. He objected, amongst other things, to the clauses which gave the churchwardens the custody of arms, and to the proposed drill on Sunday after church. Lord Temple replied, "that the man who labours hard for six days, and spends the greater part of the seventh in military exercises, is more likely to be a good soldier than he who employs two or three in military exercises and all the rest in idleness and drunkenness." Even at this late date the old custom of preparing for bodily as well as ghostly enemies on Sunday did not savour of impropriety amongst His Majesty's ministers. In the following year the Act, which was the basis of Militia law until 1803, passed, after some opposition; the Sunday drilling clauses having been abandoned in consequence of the outcry raised in various parts of the country by both clergy and dissenting ministers. Thirty thousand seven hundred and forty men (infantry only) were to be raised in England and Wales, of which the quota of Devonshire was 1,600; an amount exceeded by no other county, and equalled only by Middlesex. The novelties introduced by this Act, and various Acts of amendment which shortly followed, were very important. The system of the ballot was first introduced, to be used in the event of the volunteers not being sufficient to complete the quota of the county. A direct authority was given to the Crown over the appointment of officers, whose names, as well as those of deputy-lieutenants, were to be submitted for a twenty-one days' veto previously to their being commissioned. In addition, the Crown had the appointment of the adjutant and sergeants (subsequently sergeants were appointed out of militiamen). A property qualification was imposed upon the officers, except in cases of promotion for meritorious conduct; and every fourth year one-third of the officers, save the King's adjutant, were to be discharged, to be replaced by others willing to accept commissions; the object being to train a number of gentlemen capable of becoming officers, should a larger force be required. The Privy Council had the power of re-adjusting the quotas of the counties. The men were to be Protestants, between the ages of 18 and 45, to serve for three years, to train for twenty-eight days, and if substitutes or volunteers, to be five feet four inches in height.

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A balloted man might, by paying £10 to provide a substitute, avoid the service. Parish officers might supply volunteers, and pay them such bounty as the parish had fixed. The pay was the same as that of the line, and one guinea was paid to each man on being embodied. The clothes supplied by the Crown became the property of the men after three years' disembodied, or one year's embodied service; but until then they were handed over, with the arms and accoutrements, to the captains of companies, to be kept by them at the cost of the parish. Sixpence per diem during trainings was the rate of stoppage for rations and damage to arms. The Mutiny Act and Articles of War were to apply to Militia during trainings and embodiment. Fines, imprisonment, and public whipping were the penalties for not appearing when summoned; and all penalties were paid to the regiment for target practice, and providing prizes for marksmen. Billeting of Militia was permitted for the first time. The Crown was authorised to call out the Militia "in case of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion," without any express limit as to duration of service, and to place it under generals of the regular army, to serve in any part of England. The rank of officers was to be equal in degree, but junior in service to those of the regular forces. During trainings, there was advisedly no provision for the pay and clothing, so as to give Parliament the control—a principle similar to that which had existed under the previous organization. An Annual Pay and Clothing Act was therefore still necessary to enable the Crown to train and exercise the force; and the preparation of the estimate was deemed one of the privileges of the Commons until 1862, when, "at the instance of Sir George Lewis, it was abandoned without opposition in favour of the Ministers of the Crown, though the Annual Act continued to be passed."*

In some parts of the country these enactments met with great opposition. At Boston, Mansfield, and Sevenoaks there were riots, and at York four persons were condemned, and one of them executed, for obstructing the Militia Acts. In many counties, country gentlemen would not accept commissions. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of September, 1758, there is an appeal

* CLODE'S *Forces of the Crown.* 1869.

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to them to do so, urging that learning their drill would be a more useful occupation than gaming, drinking, and hunting; and a letter, explaining the provisions of the late Act, and setting out the advantages of serving in the Militia. In the October number a skit is published, being a petition from the women of the county to the lord-lieutenant of Huntingdon, praying to be allowed to enlist, as the men were so backward. They understood that nothing is required by the Militia law that women are not able to perform; that they were not to be seduced by regular officers, and transported; and they pray that from the day they are enrolled they may be allowed to wear the breeches. Some delay therefore took place before the regiments were raised. In the West, and notably in Dorset (part of a battalion of this county, commanded by E. Hooper, Esq., was reviewed in October, 1758)* and Devonshire, the call was responded to with alacrity. The greater part of the South Devon Regiment was enlisted in this year; new arms were sent from the Tower to the Western regiments in March, 1759;† and, in a message from the King to Parliament, on the 30th of May, after adverting to the threatened invasion of the French, it is proposed to embody a portion of the Militia. The replies of both Houses show that the suggestion was well received, and the Commons prayed His Majesty to instruct his lieutenants to use their "utmost diligence and attention" to carry out the Militia Acts. Some regiments had already been embodied—Wilts, Dorset, Devon, and Norfolk having the honour of being the first; the two former assembled on the 20th, the two latter on the 21st of June in this year. The threatened invasion gave the necessary stimulus; and in the counties, hitherto backward, the quota was soon made up, as, between this year and 1761, fifty-one regiments of Militia were embodied. A return of the state of Militia, in July, 1759, shows that at that date the regiments of seven counties which had completed their quota had been embodied; viz., Devon, Dorset, Norfolk, Somerset, Surrey, Warwick, and Wilts; in all, 6,280 men; and that of the whole 32,000, 17,436 were officered and enlisted;‡ and we read that by the end of June "the Militia of several counties had been reviewed by their commanding officers in the presence of the lords-lieutenants, and

* *Gentleman's Magazine.* † *Annual Register.* ‡ Ibid. 1759.

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great numbers of persons of distinction. They all performed their exercises amazingly well, behaved dutifully to their superiors, soberly in their quarters, and seemed full of cheerfulness and alacrity, and ready to march wherever they were ordered for the defence of their country."

In a work published for the guidance of militia officers, we find that militiamen received the guinea from their captains on or before marching, on receiving notice of being required for active service, and that their wives and families were entitled to relief, during their absence, from the overseer of their parishes.

These marching guineas were still paid on embodiment in 1793, as Col. Cawthorne, of the Middlesex Militia, was, in 1796, brought before a court-martial, and cashiered, for having drawn the guineas from the receiver-general, and not handed the amount to his captains; which sentence was to be read at the head of every Militia regiment. Col. Cawthorne was also expelled from the House of Commons.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Whitsun week were the usual days for general exercise; during the rest of the year they were drilled by half companies on the first Mondays in the month, from March to October, and by whole companies on the third Mondays.

The churchwardens had to provide chests for the arms, clothes, and accoutrements. After three years the men were entitled to their clothes. On embodiment they were subject to the articles of war. At drills, penalties in money were inflicted for drunkenness or disobedience; and butts were to be erected for target practice, and prizes offered out of the money levied by the penalties. In the drill recommended for Militia there are twenty-six separate commands in the manual, and ten in the firing exercise. Such commands as these occur, which seem strange to modern ears: "Rest upon your firelocks," "Poise your firelocks," "Club your firelocks," "Take care to perform the platoon exercise," "Prime and load." This latter has twenty-one motions. The men were in three ranks, which fired volleys separately. The drill and manœuvres are given with full details, and the writer says: "As to the square, except upon a march, it is so poor and useless a contrivance that I would advise the gentlemen of the Militia never to think of it. If a regiment

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should be surrounded by a body of infantry (qy. cavalry) they have nothing left but to lay down their arms."* Each county had its own drill-book, prepared and issued under sanction of the lord-lieutenant. We read of the Dorsetshire, the Somersetshire, and the Norfolk exercises. The latter gives a plate, reproduced in Scott's *British Army*, of an officer of the Norfolk Militia marching past with fusil and gorget. Fusil, or fusees, were used by officers as late as 1793; the *Annual Register* of that year states that the Earl of Barrymore, commanding a party of the Berkshire Militia, who were escorting some French prisoners from Rye to Deal, accidentally shot himself through the head with his fusee. In a pamphlet published about 1760, the writer, who from internal evidence appears to have been Major Young of the Wiltshire regiment, strongly urges the colonel, Lord Thomas Bruce, not to deviate from the exercises in use in the regular army. He mentions the Somerset, Norfolk, and Dorset exercises, and disapproves of each more or less; but he expresses a hope that his own regiment will make as good progress as the Militia of the latter county. It appears that breeches and waistcoats were not provided for the Militia by Government. Whereat, after sneering at the petty economy of the official mind, the gallant major exercises his waggery. He supposes that as we are told that the whole British army fought at Agincourt without breeches, the Militia are to do the same; and imagines the reason to be that if the Militia turn tail they will at all events frighten the French out of the country. He advises the officers to encourage the men by leaving them off, and suggests that the lord-lieutenant and the colonel should set the example by beginning to do so. As the English are noted for the whiteness of their skins, the Militia regiments will certainly be uniform; and he believes that ladies will not object to attend reviews, as habit makes all things familiar. Anyhow, says he, if not approved of, the London portrait painters might be had down, who would paint them after the manner of ancient Britons; and do so cheaply, as they would have an opportunity of studying an unfamiliar physiognomy. He thanks the Militia tailors for making coats and gaiters long beyond example; and says, "by keeping the

* *The Complete Militiaman.* London, 1760.

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former buttoned, and the latter well hauled up, they now, like righteousness and peace, kiss one another for the first time, crying, Hail, fellow, well met! Happy, happy, this effect of union, my lord, which so kindly spreads a veil over our infirmities, and will, I trust, prevent our making a ridiculous appearance when our general

> Bids Bombardion draw his legions forth,
> To meet him in the plains of Quernmania."*

The major indulges in a good deal more, which cannot well be translated into modern language. This stinginess on the part of the Government appears to have greatly exercised the Militia mind at the time, as we find the same subject severely handled in another pamphlet, *The Reasonable Address of a Militiaman*, London, 1761.

Notwithstanding the want of waistcoats and breeches, the popularity of the force was increasing, and Royalty once more condescended to patronise it. In 1760 six regiments, five of which were Militia, encamped at Winchester, were reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of York;† and in the *Annual Register*, November 2nd, 1761, we read "that His Majesty reviewed the Dorsetshire Militia in Hyde Park, and expressed his entire satisfaction at their behaviour. Their colonel is the Earl of Shaftesbury. They represented a scene as if defeated, and all ran five hundred different ways amongst the crowd, and all of a sudden every man in a few minutes' time was in his place again."

In February, 1763, the seven years' war terminated, and the Militia, which had been disembodied about the end of the previous year, received the thanks of the King and Parliament.

Having now brought our outline of Militia history down to a period when details no longer possess an antiquarian interest, a brief notice of subsequent events and legislation must suffice to complete this somewhat too extended preface to the *Records of the South Devon Regiment.*

After the embodiment the regiments were regularly trained, and the force, which had been a laughing-stock, was now regarded with favour by all parties. In 1771 a regulation was

* *A Letter from a Militiaman to his Colonel.* London, 1760 (about).
† *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxx. p. 440.

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made that each militia regiment should have a light company, music, and an additional sergeant and two corporals;* and two years later orders issued from the war-office to hold a general muster, and fill up vacancies. Some American privateers having appeared off the coast, the Cumberland Militia were hastily called out in July, 1777;† and in the following year the whole force was embodied, and remained on duty until 1783, in consequence of the exigencies of the war of independence in America, in course of which England had arrayed against her the combined forces of France, Spain, and Holland. The serious character of this war inclined the Ministry, in 1775, to obtain power to embody the Militia in cases of colonial as well as domestic rebellion. Various addresses were issued on the subject, and amongst them one from the 1st Devon Militia, presented by Mr. Acland, which gave rise to much debate in both Houses of Parliament; Mr. Fox characterising it as "one of the most unconstitutional Acts that had ever fallen within his knowledge;" and Mr. Burke saying, "that he had hitherto been a friend to the Militia, but he thought it as safe for the Guards to address the king in a body as any provincial corps of Militia." Notwithstanding a good deal of tall talk, the bill passed by large majorities; but the debate illustrates the inexpediency of any military dabbling in politics. Camps of militia were now formed at Winchester, Salisbury, St. Edmondsbury, Warley Common in Essex, and Coxheath in Kent.

On the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1779 an Act was passed to double the number of the force, which was then nominally 30,000. The actual strength was now raised to 40,000 men, after much opposition in the House of Lords.

In March, 1783, the whole force was disembodied; and after this disastrous war, from motives of economy, the Militia were not trained for some time, and then only a portion in each year.‡ Nevertheless the legislature was not idle; for in 1786 the Militia Laws were consolidated, and the preamble of the Act gives testimony to the highly-improved position of the Militia in public estimation in these emphatic words: "A respectable military force, under command of officers possessing landed

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xli. p. 473. † Ibid.

‡ JAMES' *Military Dictionary; Parliamentary History.*

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property within Great Britain, is essential to the constitution of this realm; and the Militia now by law established has been found capable of fulfilling the purposes of its institution, and through its constant readiness on short notice for effectual service, has been of the utmost importance to the national defence of this kingdom of Great Britain."

In December, 1792, began that embodiment which continued with most regiments, with the exception of some months in 1803 and 1815, until 1816.

Half-pay was granted to subalterns when disembodied, by an Act of 1795; and in the same year an Act was passed for the purpose of establishing Artillery Militia.

The strength of the force is given in the *Annual Register* for 1796 as 42,000 men; and in the next year the English Militia system was partially extended to Scotland, in which country a special force, rather of the nature of a standing army than Militia, had existed since 1662, when the Parliament of that country had placed 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse at the disposal of Charles II. for service in any part of Scotland, England, or Ireland. In reference to the Militia of the latter country, it may not be out of place to mention here that its establishment dates from 1715.

The last time that a hostile invasion touched Devonshire soil was in February, 1797, when three French frigates appeared off Ilfracombe, and scuttled several merchantmen; whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Orchard, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, assembled them at Bideford, and was about to march to the scene of action, but the French sailed away without waiting to make the acquaintance of the volunteers. This expedition, which consisted of two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, afterwards, on the 22nd of the month, landed nearly fourteen hundred men on the coast of Pembrokeshire, where they surrendered to a small force of militia and countrymen under Lord Cawdor.*

The events of the Irish rebellion of 1798, and the landing of the French in that country, led many English regiments to desire to volunteer their services to assist their comrades of the Irish Militia; and a bill was introduced to enable the Govern-

* *Annual Register; Gentleman's Magazine.*

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ment to avail itself of their services. The proposal encountered much opposition in Parliament. Amongst other speakers against it, Sir Lawrence Palk stated that English county gentlemen would not serve in Ireland, although he was prepared to do so, as his regiment had volunteered for that purpose. The bill passed by a large majority; and in the newspapers of that date we find an official list of twenty-one English regiments "who voluntarily offered to extend their services to Ireland." The only two regiments of the South-Western counties amongst them are the South Devon and the Dorset. Early in July the first regiments—the Warwick and Buckinghamshire—reached Dublin, where their appearance was much admired. The rest were temporarily countermanded, but, on the French landing at Killala, were sent over later in the year. By an Act of 1811 English and Irish Militia were enabled to serve in either country. This bill was opposed by Colonel Bastard, of the 1st Devon Regiment, who said he would not volunteer for duty in Ireland, and there was some opposition to the bill, but the Ministry were too strong for the opponents.

During the remainder of the war the Militia, in addition to the usual home duties of quelling disturbances, guarding war prisoners, and occupying garrison towns, furnished large numbers of men to the regular army. Napier's description of the victors at Talavera, "the greatest part were raw men, so lately drafted from the Militia, that many of them still bore the number of their former regiments on their accoutrements," is more or less true of every battle until Waterloo. The enactments of the period were but thinly disguised devices for transferring Militiamen to the line; and in 1813 Militia, with their officers, were permitted to be attached to regular troops on foreign service, of which advantage many availed themselves. Two other forms of Militia were also established; viz., "Supplementary" in 1798, and "Local" in 1809; and large numbers were encamped in Kent and Sussex to resist threatened French invasions. At one time the various militia forces and volunteers amounted to nearly 500,000 men.* The same authority gives the strength of the Regular Militia in 1811 as 77,424 privates, and of the Local Militia 213,609.

* *Encyclopædia Brit.*

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At the peace of Amiens there was a short period of disembodiment, and in this interval, in 1802, the English Militia laws were consolidated.

In 1814 some regiments were disembodied, and again called out in 1815. The whole were dismissed in the course of 1816, and were not again embodied until the Crimean war.

During this period the Militia again fell into neglect, and were only trained at rare intervals. In December of 1830 an order in Council enforced the ballot, which continued until February, 1832; and in 1831 the last training took place until 1852. The services of the Militia during the Crimean war are too recent to have become matters of history. As a rule, the men who enlisted in the country regiments in 1852, under persuasion of county gentlemen, and attracted by the novelty, were of the best of the working classes. The writer has never seen such men in the ranks since. When, in 1855, during embodiment, it was discovered that they were only liable to serve fifty-six days in the year, and had the option given them of leaving, or of receiving a fresh bounty and re-enlisting, large numbers elected to return home, and many regiments were reduced to mere skeletons; some were disembodied. The fact was that permanent soldiering did not pay men of this class. Another matter worthy of note was the large number of absentees in the regiments which were disembodied at the end of the Crimean war and re-embodied for the Indian mutiny. A serious danger is here indicated, of which trainings give no indication, as a month's soldiering is popular, and the total of bounty, pay, and other advantages makes the militiaman for his month better off than the regular soldier. A more agreeable subject is the alacrity with which many regiments volunteered for foreign service during the Crimean war. As, in the event of the country being involved in any European contest, the Militia will surely be again required to relieve the line of garrison duty, it is to be regretted that a rigid adherence to musty precedents should prevent the men from being enlisted to serve in the event of war in any of Her Majesty's dominions, at all events in the northern hemisphere, and thus enable us to concentrate the whole of the regular troops without delay.

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VII.

CONCLUSION.

ALTHOUGH much of the foregoing details, in which we have endeavoured to give some idea of Militia organization, pay, and drill at the different periods of its history, must possess more interest for the militiaman than the general reader, if it in any way serves to recall the ancient constitutional practice in regard to military service, our labour will not have been wasted. That every member of a community is bound to serve in its defence is a principle which has been cheerfully recognised by the people of this country. Although it cannot be denied that frequently during the wars of our Henries and Edwards, and even as late as in Queen Ann's time, men have been pressed into military service, yet from very early times the constitutional principle has been generally maintained, that no man is to be compelled to engage in foreign warfare against his will.

For such purpose soldiers of the best class will always be forthcoming at the current rate of wages of the day; and, without the slightest detraction from the feats of our army in modern times, it may be said that our military successes were more brilliant before the period, when the Queen's shilling came to be regarded as the last resource of the idle and destitute, than after; and our history affords good evidence that a freely-enlisted and well-paid soldiery can at any time give a good account of a numerically superior force driven to arms by conscription. The records of our navy, which has been relatively better paid than the army in modern times, fully endorse this principle. In regard to the Militia, our records show that, except during the period when it was regulated by the inefficient legislation of Charles II.'s time, it has been valuable as a means of defence, and has kept up in modern times a constant supply of trained men for the regular service. After a long experience as a militiaman, without presuming to criticise recent legislation, the writer ventures to point out its present defects. The efficiency of the rank and file is a ques-

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tion which mainly depends upon the length and quality of the training, which is given to the recruit. Although the period of recruit-drill has been recently enlarged, it is still too short to establish the principles of drill in a man's mind, and no attempt is made to make him an efficient rifleman. Let us hope, that, when the brigade depôts are in working order, the Militia recruit will, as soon as he is enlisted, receive a thorough course of military instruction, and be turned out a fair shot before he is dismissed drill. The annual training will then suffice to keep him a thoroughly-efficient soldier for all practical purposes. If such a course were carried out judiciously, so as to make military service attractive, there would soon be a competition as to who should be permitted to enlist in the line battalions of the brigade; while a certificate of good conduct would be of use to those who return into civil life as militiamen. There is another serious defect. We have a large number of Militia on paper; but can we put our hand upon them when wanted in haste for permanent embodiment? Experience shows that we cannot. To remedy this, the old system of registration of the names and abodes of militiamen by the constable should commend itself to the attention of our legislators. The payment of the bounty, at stated periods, on application to the nearest police-sergeant or postmaster, who should have a roll of the names and addresses of the militiamen in his district, would obviate all risk of any large percentage of absentees. The plan might be combined with power to utilise militiamen as special constables on emergencies. In regard to the officers, although the schools of instruction have greatly improved their average efficiency, the tone and utility of a regiment, especially of militia hastily called together, so much depends upon the confidence it has in its leaders, that they should be required to attend courses of instruction at their depôt centres from time to time, when their regiment is not training, and regimental duties do not interfere with their pursuit of military knowledge. The same remark applies to the non-commissioned officers, who (except those of the permanent staff) are at present utterly unable to qualify themselves for their duties. If these points received more attention, a militia regiment would at a moment's notice be ready to do good service; and, if not up to the standard

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of their brethren of the line in the niceties of drill, and appearance, would for practical purposes be thoroughly efficient; and a short term of service would bring out the ornamental polish.

One word more, and we have done. The men who have served their six years in the line will shortly flow into the Militia, to the great advantage of that force. The system of short service thus initiated has long been advocated; and, we believe, if carried out in its integrity, will make those unmanly periodical panics, which are brought about by the sight of huge Continental hosts, things of the past. The great principle underlying it cannot be better stated than by Blackstone, who says, that "by dismissing a stated number and enlisting others at every interval of their term, a circulation could be kept up between the army and the people, and the citizen and the soldier more intimately connected together." This done, her present Majesty may be able to repeat, with the knowledge that no ill-trained mob will respond to her call, the proud boast of Queen Elizabeth to the Duke d'Alençon, who, after being shown the magnificence of her court and city, asked, "Where are your Guards?" Pointing to the crowd around, she said, "These, my lord, are my guards. These have hands, and hearts, and purses always at my command."

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Dates and Causes of Embodiment

OF

THE SOUTH DEVON MILITIA.

THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

From JUNE 21st, 1759, to DECEMBER, 1762.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

From MARCH 26th, 1778, to MARCH 3rd, 1783.

THE FRENCH WAR.

From DECEMBER, 1792, to APRIL 24th, 1802.

FRENCH WAR ON TERMINATION OF THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

From MARCH 31st, 1803, to AUGUST 9th, 1814.

BONAPARTE'S ESCAPE FROM ELBA.

From JULY 17th, 1815, to FEBRUARY 8th, 1816.

CRIMEAN WAR.

From MAY 31st, 1854, to JUNE 10th, 1856.

INDIAN MUTINY.

From NOVEMBER 9th, 1857, to MAY 14th, 1858.

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RECORDS OF THE

XXVth; or, South Devon Regiment of Militia.

1757 IN this year, the 30th of George II.'s reign, an Act was passed for the reorganization of the Militia. The quota of Devonshire was fixed at 1600 men. This force was divided into four Battalions, the fourth of which, now the South Devon Militia, has continued to the present time. The following are the Regimental Records:—

In October of this year the greatest part of the men of the Regiment were enrolled, and officers commissioned.

1758 Training.

1759 PLYMOUTH. Embodied June 21st.

Names of Officers present and doing duty during this embodiment:—

RANK.	NAMES.	REMARKS.
Colonel	Sir John Rogers	
Lieutenant-Colonel	— Duke	
"	Charles Hayne	
Major	— Pole	
Captain	— Cholwich	
"	— Pengelly	
"	— Savory	
"	— Strode	

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RANK.	NAMES.	REMARKS.
*Captain-Lieutenants	— Milligent	Adjutant
"	Richard Perring	Paymaster
Lieutenants	— Chappell	
"	— Cholwich	
"	— Culme	
"	— Gillard	
"	— Goodridge	
"	— Searle	
Ensign	— Boyde	
"	— Cholwich	
"	— Facey	
"	— Paige	
"	— Rogers	
"	— Roope	
"	— Stevens	
"	— Widdicombe	
Quartermaster	— Bentham	
Surgeon	— White	

The Regiment consisted of eight Companies, the Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, and Major having each charge of one.

1760 PLYMOUTH. Embodied.

The following specimens of Regimental Orders are extracted from the Order Books in use at this date:—

"26th July, 1760.

"The Sergeants and Corporals are to bring their men for Guard always on the parade with their hair powdered and shoes and spadderdashes well blacked.

"For the future the men are to parade for church with their black spadderdashes, and on field-days to wear their white spadderdashes.

"The Officers are desired to see these Orders put in force, and strictly executed, and without respect to Companies, to confine every man who shall be found to disobey them."

"6th August, 1760.

"The Officers are desired to keep a strict hand in pre-

* The Subaltern of the Colonel's Company had this rank.

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venting the men of their Company from mounting Guard for one another two days following.

"The Corporals are to be very punctual in not warning a man when on Guard."

"19th September, 1760.

"As the three years for which time the greatest part of the men were enrolled will expire the beginning of next month, those men must, in the pursuance of the Militia Act, be then discharged."

"3rd October, 1760.

"As the greatest part of the men of the Regiment are to be discharged next Monday, the Guards are to begin that day to consist, till further orders, as follows:—

	CAPTS.	SUBALTS.	SERGTS.	CORPLS.	DRUMS.	PRIVTS.
Mill Prison...	1	2	4	4	2	72
No Place ...	—	—	1	1	—	12
Coxside	1	2	3	3	2	60
Round House	—	—	1	1	—	12
Total ...	2	4	9	9	4	156

1761 PLYMOUTH. Embodied.

February. The Regiment marched to Modbury as Head-quarters, with Detachments at Totnes and Kingsbridge.

April. The Regiment returned to Garrison duty at Plymouth.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Plymouth, 17th May, 1761.

"The Royal Volunteers to prepare for embarkation at the Barracks, so as to be ready at Mutton Cove by six o'clock to-morrow morning, where the boats of the Fleet will be ready to take them on board the *York* Transport."

July. DOCK. The establishment at this date was:—

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24 Commissioned and Warrant Officers
32 Non-commissioned Officers
339 Fit for duty
21 Sick

416 Total Officers and Men
15 Contingent Men wanting to complete

431 Establishment

1762 Marched from Plymouth to Exeter about the end of July. Establishment as follows:—

24 Commissioned and Warrant Officers
32 Non-commissioned Officers
337 Fit for duty
23 Sick

416 Total Officers and Men
15 Contingent Men wanting to complete

431 Establishment

The Regiment left Exeter and returned to Plymouth about the end of September, and was disembodied at the end of the year.

The Dorset Exercise was probably the drill-book in use in the Regiment. There is a copy in the British Museum. The manual has fifty-one different commands, some having as many as fifteen motions. In executing it the soldier stood with his heels four inches apart.

The following extracts from old papers of the Lieut.-Colonel may be of interest. Waistcoats and breeches were not found by the Government (see page 47); the Officers therefore had to provide them.

Rec^{d} of Mr. Blackaller, for the use of Lieut.-Col. Hayne's Company, 44 Waistcoats and 44 pair of Spatterdashes, at 5s. 6d. each, is £12 2s.

Rec^{d} 5th March, 1760, of Col. Hayne, the contents.

BEN. BLACKALLER.

The following account seems to indicate frugal if somewhat thirsty habits in the mess:—

Cash laid out for Col.'s feast at Mr. Wolcombe's.

	£	s.	d.
3 couple Chickings	0	2	0
Fruit	0	5	10½

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	£	s.	d.
Fish	0	6	0
Pease	0	3	0
F. Beans and Carrots	0	0	10
Butter	0	2	4
Madeira	0	5	0
Rum	0	6	0
	1	11	0½
9 bottles Port	0	9	9¾
2 bottles Lisbon	0	2	6
P[d] Stevens 6[th] Aug[t] 1761.	£2	3	4¼

The Lieutenant-Colonel's share of the mess was covered by a payment of £3 10s. every three weeks to Capt. Savery. The cost of uniform was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
A uniform hat and lace	1	17	0
Cockade	0	1	0
Sash	1	11	6
Total cost of items for a uniform coat and waistcoat, with 41 yards of silver lace and silver garters	13	13	9½
A suit of Serjeant's cloths	2	10	0

The regimental facings at this time appear to have been green.

1763 A Consolidation Act was passed, and the Militia of the County of Devon was remodelled, and divided into three Regiments, distinguished as—

North
East } Devon Militia.
South

From this year until the next embodiment the votes by Parliament show that the Militia was annually trained; but there are no Regimental Records.

1772 Captain-Lieutenants (the Colonel's Subaltern) took rank as Captains.

1778 Embodied. March 26th. In this year the Lords Lieutenants settled by lot the order of precedence of their Militia for the year. The Devon Regiments were numbered

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43. These numbers have been from time to time settled by lot, and originally the same number applied to all the Regiments of the same county. They now determine the precedence of Regiments.

The uniform of the Regiment was red, turned up with dark green.

June. BUCKLAND CAMP, near PLYMOUTH.

1779 Embodied.

1780 Embodied. In the Militia List of this year No. 39 was given to the Devonshire Battalions.

1781 FALMOUTH. Embodied.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioned and Warrant Officers	16
Absent	9
Vacant	2
Non-Commissioned Officers	41
Rank and File fit for duty	485
Sick	15
	568
Rank and File wanted to complete Establishment	...
	568

From this year until 1795 the Regimental Number was 25.

1782 Embodied.

1783 Disembodied. March 3rd.

No Regimental Records, but there were probably trainings at uncertain intervals.

1792 Embodied. December.

1793-4-5 Embodied.

The South Devon Militia formed part of the grand Coast Encampment in Sussex and Kent, where many Regiments of Militia were assembled.

Camp at Waterdown Forest.

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1795 Embodied.

The Regimental number in the Militia list is changed to 41, and so remains until August, 1803.

1796–97 Embodied.

1798 PORTSMOUTH. Embodied.

Having volunteered for Service in Ireland, the South Devon and the Dorset embarked on board the *Ulysses* and *Coromandel* on the 27th of June.

The Government having received advices from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that he did not require more troops, on

July 5th these Regiments were disembarked and marched to Lymington and Ealing Barracks.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Head-quarters, Portsmouth, July 4th, 1798.

"General Sir William Pitt has this day had the honour to receive his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's orders to communicate to the South Devon and Dorset Regiments of Militia the high sense his Royal Highness entertains of their spirited conduct. Sir William Pitt therefore, to express more fully his Royal Highness' sentiments to the soldiers, who are so justly admired and esteemed by every well-wisher to his country, herewith transmits to the Officer commanding each of those gallant Regiments an extract of his Royal Highness' Secretary's letter upon the occasion." The terms of this letter are very complimentary; and it concludes by stating that "the zeal and alacrity of these Regiments had made a lasting impression on his Royal Highness' mind."

Early in August the newspapers stated that the South Devon were to be removed from the neighbourhood of Southampton to Windsor. The excellence of the Band is also noticed upon the occasion of a presentation of colours to a Regiment at Southampton.

August 22nd. The French land at Killala, and the Government soon determine to send over to Ireland all the

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Militia Regiments that had volunteered. The regular troops which were on board transports at Portsmouth, about to sail for India, were disembarked, and the South Devon, Dorset, and Lancashire Regiments were put on board the *Europa* (50), *Weymouth* (44), and *Charon* (44).

September 2nd. The Regiment embarked at Southampton. The flank companies had previously been sent to Weymouth to form part of a guard of honour to the King and Queen, and were present with the troops who received their Majesties on their arrival at that place on September 1st. These companies embarked on board the *Blonde* (frigate) the next day.

September 10th. Regiment reached Waterford harbour, and disembarked at Dunmore.

About this time the Cornwall Regiment, quartered on Maker Heights, volunteered for Ireland.

A Fourth Devon Regiment of Militia was raised this year.

During the stay of the Regiment in Waterford, the following paragraphs from the London newspapers show the nature of the duties it had to discharge in preserving the peace in that locality.

From the *True Briton*, October 10th.

Letter from Waterford, September 20th.

"On Saturday and Sunday last the South Devon Militia, commanded by Lord Rolle, marched hence for Clonmell, on their way to Fermoy. It is but justice to this Regiment to say we never saw a finer body of men, or who showed more alacrity in performing the services in which they have volunteered."

In the same paper of November 10th we learn that the flank companies had not yet joined the Regiment, and were doing duty in the Isle of Wight.

From the *London Chronicle*, December 1st.

Irish News, November 28th.

"Thursday sixty-eight prisoners were sent from Waterford to New Geneva, under an escort of the South Devon Militia and Captain May's corps of Yeomen. Among them were the rebel Colonel Maguire and forty-seven others, who were brought into Waterford on Wednesday."

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1799 WATERFORD. Embodied.

Early in this year the Regiment was for a short time at Carrick-on-Suir.

From the *London Chronicle*, March 21st.

Waterford, March 17th.

"The County and City of Waterford are said to be quiet, but only across the river hence in Kilkenny they are very daring, atrocious, and blood-thirsty. Not a week passes without robberies and murders. The South Devon Regiment has been out to scour the country, and has taken some prisoners. They are going out again, having received a threat that they will be opposed. We only wish the villains to venture out of their dens to meet it, having no fear of the consequences."

From the *London Chronicle*, March 23rd.

Waterford, March 17th.

"A few days since, Major Stapleton, with a detachment of the South Devon Regiment, marched from this place as a guard to six hundred rebels, four hundred of whom were put upon the *Admiral de Vries* to be transported to the West Indies; two hundred were sent on board another transport to Minorca. They were all young and able men."

Waterford, April 27th.

"The *London Chronicle* of May 2nd says that a company of South Devon Militia and other troops made a search, for eight or nine miles round the city, for arms. Between two and three hundred of the South Devon Regiment, accompanied by General Johnson and Lord Rolle, had marched for Kilmacthomas on a similar pursuit."

Waterford, May 11th.

The same paper says on May 14th:

"The South Devon under arms all night, on alarm of a French ship off Dungarvon Heights."

The meritorious conduct of the Regiment in preserving the peace at Waterford, and its activity against the Rebels in the neighbouring disturbed districts, elicited the highest encomiums from the General Officers in command of the Troops, and great praise from the citizens of Waterford for the loyal and peaceable demeanour of both officers and men; in testimony of which the inhabitants of the city obtained permission for the men of the Regiment to wear a Medal, which they caused to be struck in commemoration of such services.

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The Medal (silver) has on one side military trophies, encircled by a wreath with "South Devon Militia" and "In Testimony of Merit."

On the reverse the Arms of the City of Waterford, with the date 1799.

This is the first instance amongst existing Regiments of the gift of a medal to be worn by the men in recognition of military services.*

Lord Rolle, Colonel of the Regiment, presented to the City of Waterford a splendid full-length portrait of his Majesty George the Third.

The following are copies of Tablets, erected in the principal entrance to the Cathedral at Waterford, to Officers and Men who died there:—

Sacred to the Memory

OF

LIEUTENANT ROBERT ISLIP,

SOUTH DEVON MILITIA,

SON OF THE REV. W. ISLIP, OF STEDHAM, IN SUSSEX,

WHO HAVING WITH THE REGIMENT

VOLUNTEERED HIS SERVICES IN IRELAND

TO REPEL AN INVADING ENEMY AND SUPPRESS REBELLION

DIED IN THIS CITY

THE 29TH MARCH, 1799, AGED 21 YEARS,

SINCERELY LAMENTED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS, WHO

IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR AFFECTION ERECTED

THIS TABLET.

* The earliest examples of military medals are those given by Charles I. to soldiers who had distinguished themselves in "forlorn hopes" in 1643; and medals presented by Parliament to Cromwell's troops after the battle of Dunbar, 1650. A medal was struck for Culloden, but does not appear to have been worn. In the 5th Fusiliers medals began to be used in 1767, as orders of merit for old and well-conducted soldiers; and a similar system was established in the Tyrone Militia in 1797 by the Marquis of Abercorn (Colonel of the Regiment). The medals for Seringapatam, 1799, presented by the East India Company; for the Egyptian campaign, presented by the Grand Seignior, 1801; and for Maida, 1806, are amongst the first. The two latter were given to officers only. See *Medals of the British Army*, Nicholas's *History of the Order of Knighthood*, and *Historical Record of the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers.*

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To the Memory of

T. BOYD AND T. MIDDLETON, SERGEANTS,

AND

T. LEE, R. ROUNDSLEY, T. ELLIOTT, T. LYNN, T. KENNARD, W. CHOPE, T. BOON, T. MATTAFORD, M. MONDAY, AND C. NATIONS,

Privates in South Devon Militia,

WHO THRICE VOLUNTEERED TO SERVE THEIR KING AND COUNTRY IN IRELAND,

In gratitude of whose meritorious conduct this stone is erected

26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1799, BY

THEIR COLONEL, LORD ROLLE.

Early in July the Regiment left Waterford, and having embarked at Passage, landed at Bideford, North Devon.

From the *True Briton*, July 31st.

Bideford, July 27th.

"On Thursday last the Right Hon. John Lord Rolle, Colonel of His Majesties South Devon Regiment of Militia, with the rest of the officers of the Regiment quartered here, in consequence of a previous invitation from the Corporation, went to the Guildhall, and were presented by the Corporation with the freedom of this ancient borough, in consideration of their voluntary, loyal, and patriotic services in Ireland; from whence they repaired to the Mansion House, and partook of an elegant entertainment provided for them by the Corporation.

"After dinner the glass was freely circulated. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, which, with convivial songs, &c., kept the company together till a late hour. His Lordship appeared highly pleased, and expressed his acknowledgments at the Hall in a very handsome speech; as did also Lieut.-Col. Elford.

"Yesterday the Regiment marched from hence to Exeter, to the great regret of the inhabitants, whose good opinion they had acquired, not only by the services rendered to their country, but by their soldier-like and orderly conduct during their stay in the town."

From the *True Briton*, August 6th.

Exeter, August 2nd.

"Yesterday arrived here the South Devon Regiment of Militia, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Rolle. The different Volunteer Companies belonging to this City marched upwards of three miles to meet his Lordship, and to congratulate him and the corps on their return from Ireland, and to express by every mark of attention the high sense they entertained of their loyal services in assisting to tranquillize the sister kingdom.

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"Every possible demonstration of joy was likewise shown by the inhabitants at large of this ancient and populous City. On their entrance into the town several volleys were fired by the Volunteer Corps, and the festivities of the day were crowned by a ball at the Rooms, and a very extensive illumination."

1800 EXETER. Embodied.
March. BERRY HEAD.
June. FALMOUTH.
August. FALMOUTH and EXETER.
November. FALMOUTH, PENRYN, and HELSTON.

1801 Embodied.
January. FALMOUTH, PENRYN, and HELSTON.
June. FALMOUTH.
July. FALMOUTH and WEYMOUTH.
August. WOODBURY CAMP.
September. RELEGH CAMP, near WEYMOUTH.
October. BIDEFORD.

1802 Embodied.
February. BIDEFORD.
April 24th. Disembodied.

1803 PLYMOUTH. Embodied at Plymouth on the 31st of March, on recommencement of hostilities with France. The Establishment then comprised eight Companies, with 33 Officers and 575 other Ranks.

July. On the 1st July it was augmented to 40 Officers and 855 other Ranks.

August. On the 3rd of August the Regiment marched to Falmouth, Truro, Penryn, and Helston.

Falmouth.

Complimentary Letter from Mayor.

(Copy.)

"At a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Falmouth by adjournment, the 8th day of December,

"The Rev. PHILLIP WEBBER, Mayor,

"*Resolved*—

"'That the soldier-like conduct and extraordinary good behaviour of the South Devon Regiment whilst quartered in Falmouth and its

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neighbourhood has given the utmost satisfaction to this Corporation and the inhabitants at large.'

"*Resolved*—

"'That the Town Clerk do, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, transmit the said resolutions to the Right Hon. Lord Rolle, with a request that his Lordship will communicate the same to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of his Regiment.'

"*Resolved*—

"'That these resolutions be signed by the Town Clerk, and published in the Sherborne and Exeter papers.'

(*Signed*) "JAMES TIPPET, Town Clerk."

In the August Army List the Regimental Number is altered to 66.

Plymouth.—November. Returned to Plymouth, and occupied Frankfort Barracks.

1804 BRISTOL. Embodied.

June. Marched to Bristol in three divisions on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd June, and arrived on the 30th June, 1st and 2nd July.

1805 BRISTOL AND LIVERPOOL. Embodied.

Volunteering to the Regular Forces took place, in order to reduce the Establishment to 8 Companies as in March, 1803.

April. 168 men were transferred to the Line and Royal Marines.

August 1st. Reduced to 8 Companies, retaining as Supernumeraries—1 Major, 1 Captain, and 39 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

October. Marched to Liverpool on the 17th and 18th October in two divisions, arriving there on the 30th and 31st.

1806 LIVERPOOL. Embodied.

October. Marched out of Liverpool for seven days during the General Election, to Warrington, Prescott, and Ormskirk.

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Basingstoke.—November 17th and 18th. Marched in two divisions from Liverpool to Basingstoke, Alton, &c., arriving on the 3rd and 4th of December.

Winchester.—Marched to Winchester Barracks by a district route.

Portsea.—December 11th. Marched in one division from Winchester to Portsea Barracks, and arrived on the 12th December.

1807 PORTSEA. Embodied.

July 2nd and 3rd. Marched from Portsea to Honiton, Axminster, &c., arriving on the 10th and 11th.

Honiton.—July 17th. From Honiton, &c., to the Barracks at Ottery St. Mary.

Ottery St. Mary.—August. Volunteering to the Line commenced on the 20th of this month.—November. The establishment of the Regiment was augmented by the Ballot to 33 officers and 810 men.

1808 OTTERY ST. MARY. Embodied.

March 31st and April 1st. Marched in two divisions from Ottery St. Mary Barracks to Plymouth. The route countermanded at Ashburton, and the Regiment returned to Ottery St. Mary.

Dorchester.—Marched in two divisions from Ottery St. Mary on the 18th and 19th of August to Dorchester, to be reviewed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Returned on August 26th and 27th.

1809 OTTERY ST. MARY. Embodied.

April. 141 non-commissioned officers and men volunteered to the Line, being 71 below the quota for the Regiment.

June 1st. Recruiting by beat of drum was authorized.

Ottery St. Mary.—3rd December. At a numerous meet-

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ing of the inhabitants of this parish, held in the vestry, to consider on the propriety of addressing a vote of thanks to Colonel Lord Rolle and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the South Devon Militia for their exemplary conduct during the space of two years and a half they have occupied barracks near the town, it was unanimously resolved:

1st. "That the behaviour and conduct of the South Devon Regiment has in every respect been such as to merit the entire approbation and thanks of this meeting, and will ever be remembered with grateful respect by the inhabitants of the hundred of Ottery St. Mary.

"2nd. That we feel ourselves under great obligations to Colonel Lord Rolle and the officers who have commanded the Regiment for the ready assistance they have at all times afforded in allowing the privates to work, by which the labour of the country has been materially promoted; and we think it our duty, in justice to such men, to say, that their conduct has been honest and industrious, and becoming the character of the respectable Regiment to which they belong.

"3rd. That these resolutions be transmitted to Colonel Lord Rolle with a request to have them made known to the Regiment, and that they be signed on our behalf by the Rev. the Vicar and the Churchwardens. (*Signed*)

"GEORGE SMITH, Vicar.
"JAMES COLERIDGE, } Churchwardens."
"GEORGE BEAVIS, }

Exeter.—December 1st. Marched in one division from Ottery Barracks to Exeter.

1810 EXETER. Embodied. Marches.

May 21st and 22nd. Marched in two divisions from Exeter for Bristol. On the 24th, at Somerton, orders were received to divert route to Chichester instead of Bristol; at Salisbury direction changed to Petworth, &c., instead of Chichester, and on arrival at Petworth, received a route for Rochester, Chatham, &c., arriving there on June 7th and 8th, and occupied Barracks on June 24th.

The pressure for men during this year was very great. The *Annual Register* says that £60 was paid at Plymouth for a substitute for the Militia; and that one man went on condition of receiving 1s. per diem during the war; and another sold himself for 7s. 3d. per lb.!

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1811 CHATHAM. Embodied.

An order was received from the Secretary of State to furnish 143 men for the Regular Army; viz., 71 due from a former quota, and 72 annual quota, as per Act of Parliament of 11th April.

July 17th. Recruiting ordered by beat of drum to replace Volunteers to the Regular Army.

July 28th. Received a circular, dated Whitehall, 27th July, transmitting an Act of Parliament to permit the interchange of the British and Irish Militia respectively.

October 1st. The above number of Volunteers to the Regular Army was completed.

Return of the numbers of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates who were attested to serve in any part of the United Kingdom under 51 George III. cap. 118:

	SERGTS.	CORPLS.	DRUMRS.	PRIVATES.
Attested	37	35	19	490
Not Attested	—	—	—	1
Total Strength	37	35	19	491

Officers willing to extend their services to Ireland: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 1 Capt.-Lieutenant, 8 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 2 Assistant-Surgeons, 1 Quartermaster.

October 18th. The establishment was now fixed at 8 Companies—33 Officers, 575 other ranks.

In addition to these numbers, the Regiment was allowed to raise 72 men by beat of drum as supernumeraries, for the purpose of supplying Volunteers to the Line.

Shorncliffe.—October 23rd and 24th. Marched in two divisions from Chatham to Shorncliffe Barracks.

1812 LEICESTER. Embodied.

Marched, on February 2nd, by War Office route, from

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Shorncliffe to Chelmsford. On arrival at Gravesend a discretionary route was received to proceed by forced marches, in waggons, to Leicester instead of Chelmsford. Arrived at Leicester on the 12th and 13th of February.

Nottingham.—February 14th. Marched to Nottingham, and remained there during the assizes, in consequence of the disturbed state of the town, and in apprehension that attempts would be made to intercept the evidence against the rioters kown as "Luddites."

"GARRISON ORDERS,

"Nottingham, 19th April, 1812.

"In consequence of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's pleasure of the removal of one squadron of King's Hussars and the South Devon Militia, Major-Gen. Hawker feels it his duty to express his warmest thanks and approbation of the conduct of those troops during the time they have served under his command, which has manifested upon every occasion the most exemplary zeal and attention in a very arduous duty, and he has to regret the necessity of their being called away from his command."

The dangerous character of the Luddite riots, the military organization, and arms of the rioters, and the difficult nature of the duties of the Regiment at Nottingham, Sheffield, and Huddersfield, may be seen in the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Lords in this year.

Sheffield.—April 19th. Marched in two divisions from Nottingham to Sheffield, in consequence of riots in that town.

May 3rd. Annual volunteering commenced.

May 23rd. Inspected by General Stevenson, who "expressed the very high opinion he entertained of the discipline of this most respectable corps." At this place several of the men followed the example of an officer in committing matrimony, and returned and settled in the town at the end of the war.

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In *Reminiscences of Old Sheffield*, published by Leader and Co., Sheffield, the Regiment is said to have had "a very respectable class of men, not like the generality of Militia Regiments. They conducted themselves with propriety, and made themselves generally useful where they were billeted." There are also personal anecdotes given of Colonel Lang and Captain Toll.

Huddersfield.—December 16th. Marched from Sheffield to Huddersfield.

"To Officer Commanding South Devon Militia.

"Sheffield 15th December, 1812.

"SIR,—Before the Regiment under your command leaves Sheffield, we are desirous of expressing to you our perfect satisfaction with their orderly conduct during the eight months they have occupied quarters in Sheffield. And we beg to thank you, your officers and men, for the prompt and zealous manner in which you have seconded our efforts to maintain the tranquillity of the district.

"We are, Sir,

"Your very humble Servants,

(*Signed*) "T. A. STUART WORTLEY,
"H. PARKER, } Magistrates."

December 26th. Quota of volunteers to the Line was completed.

1813 HUDDERSFIELD. Embodied.

April 1st. Annual volunteering to the Line commenced.

Ottery St. Mary.—June 2nd. Marched, by War Office route, from Huddersfield for Wells. On arrival there a district route was received to march to Ottery St. Mary Barracks. Reached that place on the 24th and 25th June.

Dartmoor.—August 21st. Marched in two divisions from Ottery St. Mary to Dartmoor Barracks.

Plymouth (Citadel).—December 1st. Marched from Dartmoor Barracks to Plymouth Citadel.

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1814 PLYMOUTH (Citadel). Embodied.

"GARRISON ORDERS.

"Plymouth Dock (now Devonport),

"August 6th.

"As the South Devon Regiment is to be disembodied on Tuesday next, Major-General Browne requests Lieut.-Colonel Lang will accept himself, and convey to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of that respectable Corps, the Major-General's warmest thanks for their unwearied good conduct whilst he has had the honour to command them.

"The Major-General, from the circumstances of his residing in the Citadel, has had a good opportunity of witnessing the great regularity of the Regiment, and he feels a pleasure in communicating in public orders his most unqualified approbation of Lieut.-Colonel Lang and the Regiment.

"By order of Major-General BROWNE.

(*Signed*) "W. H. NEWTON, Brigade-Major."

August 9th. The Regiment was this day disembodied at Plymouth, having performed about twenty years' embodied service since December, 1792.

About this period the late Mr. Distin, the celebrated cornet player, commenced his musical career in the Band of the Regiment.

1815 DOCK.

July 17th. The Regiment was embodied at Dock in the following strength:

	Companies	Colonel	Lieut.-Colonel	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Paymaster	Adjutant	Quarter Master	Surgeon	Assist.-Surgeons	Sergeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates
Effectives	8	1	1	-	8	10	2	1	1	1	1	2	25	12	12	175
Establishment ...	8	1	1	1	8	10	6	1	1	1	1	2	27	25	19	504

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1816 PLYMOUTH. Embodied.

January 24th. Marched by District Route from Dock to Plymouth.

February 8th. The Regiment was on this date disembodied at Head-quarters.

After this period the distinctive numbers of Militia Regiments disappear from the Army Lists.

1817 No Training.

1818 No Training.

1819 No Training.

March 12th. The Permanent Staff was reduced to one Sergeant, one Corporal for every 40 Privates, one Drummer for two Companies, one Drummer to each Flank Company, the Staff Officers being continued as before.

1820 May 3rd. Training at Head-quarters.

1821 March 30th. Training at Head-quarters.

1822 No Training.

1823 No Training.

1824 No Training.

1825 June 7th. Training at Head-quarters.

1826 No Training.

1827 No Training.

1828 No Training.

On December 24th a preparatory order was received for the reduction of the Staff to

1 Adjutant
1 Sergeant-Major
1 Sergeant for 40 Privates
1 Drummer for 2 Companies.

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1829 The Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Surgeon were discontinued on the Staff. No Training.

1830 No Training.

1831 May. Training at Head-quarters. This was the last time of calling out the Regiment for training until the year 1852.

1834 The precedence of Militia Regiments finally determined by new numbers. 25 is assigned to the South Devon Militia.

1846 PLYMOUTH.

In this year various Circulars were issued from the War Office relative to the inefficient state of the Officers and Permanent Staffs of the Regiments of Militia in the United Kingdom.

Officers who from length of service, age, or infirmity had become unfit for any active duties, were permitted to retire, retaining the rank which they held at that time.

Officers who held commissions in both Militia and Yeomanry Corps were required to relinquish one; and all existing vacancies in the Lists of Militia Corps were ordered to be filled up by the Lord-Lieutenants of the several counties.

1852 *Southern Division of the County.*

Circulars were issued from the War Office early in this year, with a view to the formation of the Militia on the voluntary principle.

Meetings of Lieutenancy were held in the county town, Exeter; at the same time sub-divisional meetings of Deputy-Lieutenants being held in Plymouth.

Instructions were issued from these meetings, that the intention of the Acts of Parliament, then just published, should be distinctly explained, by handbills and all other available means, throughout the districts in which the Regiment had formerly raised their men by ballot.

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The Adjutant, assisted by Sergeants, visited the principal towns, issuing notices and explaining the intentions of the Legislature in respect to the Militia.

September. An order was received for raising volunteers, who were attested for five years, "provided Her Majesty should so long require their services," and to serve either in Great Britain or Ireland. The bounty was fixed at £6, to be paid by instalments; viz., ten shillings on enrolment, one guinea annually at the period of training, and the residue on completion of service. To the bringers an allowance of 5s. was made for every volunteer. Recruiting commenced on the 14th of this month.

October 18th. The Regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training at the small Store House in Russell Street, Plymouth. 456 men answered to their names, and eight were reported absent.

1st Training.—The undermentioned Officers attended for duty:

Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Y. B. Buller, Bart.
Major Sir H. P. Seale, Bart.
Captain J. L. Templer.
Captain Sir John Duckworth, Bart.
Captain J. B. Y. Buller.
Captain Lawrence Palk.
Captain J. N. Stevenson.
Captain Henry R. Roe.
Captain H. Benyon Barton.
Lieutenant Hon. J. Lysaght.
Lieutenant Vincent Calmady.
Lieutenant Jeffery J. Edwards.
Lieutenant J. W. Walrond.
Lieutenant J. Bulteel.
Lieutenant G. S. Strode.
Lieutenant J. L. Templer, jun.
Lieutenant Henry Studdy.
Adjutant and Acting Paymaster W. Hawley Fisk.
Surgeon John Butter, M.D.
Surgeon's Mate Lieutenant John Tucker.

Officers and men were provided with billets in Plymouth, the Officers' Mess being at the Royal Hotel.

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The arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessaries for the Regiment were received. These were unpacked and issued in a large loft at the Royal William Victualling Yard.

Non-Commissioned Officers were attached from the 7th Royal Fusiliers to assist the Regimental Staff, and very satisfactory progress was made by the men in their drill, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather.

A small brass band was privately raised, clothed, and its expenses defrayed by Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. B. Y. Buller.

November 7th. The men of the Regiment were dismissed to their homes.

1853 PLYMOUTH.

September 14th. The Regiment assembled for twenty-seven days' training, its numbers being—

Present	697
Absent (with and without leave) . .	105
Total	802

Officers and men were quartered in billets. Officers' Mess at the Albion Hotel. Non-commissioned Officers were attached from the 93rd Highlanders.

October 1st. Marched to Saltram for the purpose of drill and blank firing. Colonel the Earl of Morley was present.

October 6th. A Brigade Field-day took place on Roborough Down, under command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Commanding the Western District.

The South Devon Militia formed part of the 1st Brigade with the 50th Regiment, under command of Colonel de Burgh Sibley. The Major-General expressed himself much pleased with the steadiness and correct movements of the Militia during the day.

The Major-General also inspected the Regiment previous to the termination of the training, and highly complimented the Officers and men on their great progress in drill and regular conduct in quarters.

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At the termination of the training, men were permitted to volunteer into the Regular Army.

In the Army List for this month the Regiment is first designated the 2nd, or South Devon Militia.

1854 DEVONPORT. Embodied.

The Regiment was ordered to assemble for training on the 31st of May, but before that date another order from Her Majesty directed the embodiment of the Regiment, in consequence of war being declared with Russia. Accordingly, on the 31st May, 655 men answered to their names at Millbay, 259 were absent with and without leave; total, 914; from whence the Regiment marched to Devonport, and occupied the Barracks, Mount Wise, as Head-quarters, with detachments at George Square and Granby Barracks.

The cause of so many absentees on assembly was subsequently found to be that a great number of those men had joined the Royal Navy, and as their services were very much required in that branch of the service, no great exertions were made to recover them.

The Regiment was clothed and fully equipped with all possible expedition. The dress approved comprised a helmet and tunic, both new patterns in the British service. Arms of percussion pattern were also received and issued, the old flint-locks being returned into Government store.

July 3rd. The Regiment commenced to take its share of all public duties in the Garrison. This elicited from Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Commanding, a complimentary letter and order on the rapid advancement in military acquirements by the Regiment.

October. The half-yearly Inspection commenced the latter end of this month.

The following letter was received relative to the above:

"Brigade Office, Devonport,

"4th November, 1854.

"Sir,—I have it in command to intimate to you the Major-General's wish that you should express to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the South Devon Militia

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under your command, that he was much gratified at the appearance of the Regiment on parade this day, and at their steadiness under arms. In the interior economy of the Regiment, the Major-General has observed that great attention has been paid by the Officers in charge of Companies, and by the Officers of the Regimental Staff.

"The Major-General will not fail to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the general orderly conduct of the Regiment in this Garrison.

"I have the honour, &c.,

(*Signed*) "C. P. IBBETSON,

"Major, and Major of Brigade.

"To Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. B. Y. BULLER, Bart., M.P., Commanding South Devon Militia, Devonport."

1855 Embodied.

February. In this month a great fire took place near the Dockyard, when the Regiment assisted considerably in extinguishing it, receiving the thanks both of Military Authorities and civilians for great and dangerous services rendered. On this night the weather was extremely severe.

March. An order was received from the War Office to warrant the dismissal to their homes of all men who wished to be so released after serving 56 days in the year.

This order applied to men who had been enrolled prior to the 12th of May, 1854. The men of this class who elected to remain on duty, and take a fresh oath of allegiance to complete the original term of five years, were each paid an additional bounty of one guinea; the remainder, availing themselves of the privilege of the order, were granted a free discharge from the Militia service the following month.

Contrary to the anticipations of the Secretary-at-War, the Militia force of the Kingdom was considerably reduced by Lord Panmure's "Act of Grace," as it was called, and the South Devon Regiment lost 189 men, for the most part the best-drilled and best-conducted soldiers.

Plymouth.—April 14th. The Regiment was removed from

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Barracks in Devonport to billets in Plymouth, continuing to do Garrison duty.

Maker Heights.—July 1st. On this day the Light Infantry Company and Recruits, under the command of Captain J. B. Y. Buller, marched to Maker Heights, and occupied Barracks and Redoubts.

July 5th. Nos. 3, 5, and 9 Companies, with drums and fifes, marched to Maker to occupy quarters.

July 23rd. The Head-quarters were ordered to Maker, being distributed as follows:—

In Barracks and Redoubts	5 Companies.
At Picklecombe Fort	2 do.
Under Canvas	3 do.

Plymouth.—October 1st. The Camp at Maker Heights broke up.

The Regiment marched into the Citadel, Plymouth, and resumed Garrison duty.

1856 PLYMOUTH. Embodied.

April 10th. New Colours were presented to the Regiment this day.

The colours, of very handsome pattern and rich material, were the gift of the Right Hon. Lady Rolle, of Bicton, near Exeter, the presentation being entrusted to Lady Morley, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Morley, Colonel of the Regiment.

The ceremony took place on the Hoe, Plymouth, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the ground being kept by the Devon Artillery Militia and the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia.

Colonel Lord Morley was present, but relinquished the command, which devolved on Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. B. Y. Buller, M.P.

The usual ceremony attending the disposal of the old colours and the reception of the new ones was strictly observed.

The latter were brought to the ground by the High

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Sheriff of the county, and delivered to Lady Morley, who, on handing them to the officers appointed to receive them, addressed the Regiment as follows:

"Sir John Yarde Buller, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the South Devon. Great as is my pleasure in presenting these colours to you, I cannot but regret that my place is not occupied by one better entitled to fill it.

"At the request of Lady Rolle, who is unable to be present, I take the part in this ceremony which would be so much better performed by her.

"You all know how dear to her are the associations connected with this Regiment; for when it was last embodied she well remembers the active part taken in it by Lord Rolle, under whom it acquired so good a name. This good name you, I am happy to say, have not permitted it to lose, now that it has been again called into life and activity.

"With the renewal of its existence, Lady Rolle has revived, and she has presented you with these colours in the full confidence, which I, on her behalf, as well as on my own part, have the greatest pleasure in declaring, in the full confidence, I say, that you will ever uphold them, as the colours they now replace were upheld by your gallant predecessors.

"Your conduct ever since you have been embodied gives me every assurance of this, for it has uniformly received the approbation of the Military as of the Civil Authorities of this town.

"Connected as I am with the Regiment, as well as from the county from which it springs, I feel the more proud of this, as I have always been taught to believe that the soldier who best conducts himself among his fellow-citizens is most to be feared by the enemy; and although the enemy with whom we have had to contend during this war has been comparatively distant, so that an alarm for the safety of our homes has not been excited, you would, I am sure, be equally prepared to act should the danger approach us.

"You may besides be considered to have a certain par-

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ticipation in those splendid though distant acts of valour which we all so much admire; for many of the men who so distinguished themselves volunteered from your ranks, where they commenced their career, and learnt the first rules of military discipline.

"Had it been necessary that you should have followed them, I have no doubt of the answer you would have given to the call of duty. According to present appearances, however, we may hope that this appeal to you is not likely to be required, and that your duties may assume a more peaceful character than any of us could but a short time back have anticipated.

"You will, I am sure, forgive me for expressing a fervent hope that an enduring peace will prevent your emulating the bravery of your former comrades to which I have alluded, and which many of you no doubt would have gladly shared; but should this hope be disappointed, and should any foe of England venture to unfold his banner, the standard which I now commit to your charge will form your rallying-point.

"Wherever these colours are spread, there, I am confident, will you be found to protect them, and with them our Queen and country, with the same gallantry and, let me add, the same remarkable good conduct which we all so much honour and admire in our countrymen who have fought and bled for us in the distant East.

"In the name, therefore, of Lady Rolle, I now present these colours to the Regiment."

Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. B. Y. Buller replied on behalf of himself and Regiment in a spirited and lengthened speech.

The consecration of the colours was performed by the Rev. George Langmead, Garrison Chaplain.

In addition to all the customary routine on similar occasions, the band of the Regiment sang part of the 20th Psalm, verses 5 and 6, with "Gloria Patri," &c.

At their usual dinner-hour, the Sergeants and Rank and File (married and single) sat down to well-spread tables, bountifully supplied from a fund subscribed by Lieut.-Colonel Buller and Officers of the Regiment.

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A grand *déjeûner* was given by the Officers to upwards of 300 persons, including many county families, public functionaries, Officers of the Garrison, County Militia, and Yeomanry, &c.

The festivities of the day concluded with a splendid ball, given by the Countess of Morley at Saltram.

Some days after, and in commemoration of the Regiment receiving new colours, the wives of the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates were supplied with liberal presents of tea, sugar, &c., by Lady Buller; and all the children were treated to an excellent tea (in their school-room and library), besides receiving suitable presents of clothing, toys, &c., given by the Countess of Morley, who was present at the tea and distribution, ably assisted by the ladies and Officers of the Regiment.

Disembodied.—June 10th. The war with Russia having terminated, the Regiment was disembodied on this day, having been embodied two years and ten days. During this period it was twice called upon to give volunteers to the Line, and supplied the following numbers respectively; viz., 151 and 160; total, 311.

A subaltern Officer of the Regiment was granted an Ensigncy in the Line for every 75 volunteers.

The following are copies of votes of thanks to the Militia of the United Kingdom:

VOTE OF THANKS

BY

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

TO THE

Militia of Great Britain and Ireland,

MAY 8TH, 1856.

OPERATIONS OF THE LATE WAR.

Resolved—

That the Thanks of both Houses be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia, which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the War, for the zealous and meritorious services which they have rendered to their Queen and Country at home and abroad.

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Resolved—

That these Houses do highly approve and acknowledge the services, at home and abroad, of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the several Corps of Militia which have been embodied in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war; and that the same be communicated to them by the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious and patriotic conduct.

1857 PLYMOUTH. Disembodied.

June. The Depôt at Mutley was occupied for the first time, when arms and stores of every description were removed into it from the old Store House, Russell Street, Plymouth.

October. About the end of this month the Regiment was suddenly called upon for embodied service, and on the 9th of November it assembled at Millbay Barracks, the numbers present being 436, exclusive of Officers and Staff. A great number of absentees were then serving in the Army and Navy.

The services of the Militia were required in consequence of the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny in India. Recruiting was carried on with great energy, and a great many men were enrolled.

Embodied.—November 21st. The Regiment received an order to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Ireland.

November 26th. Embarked in perfect order on the morning of this day on board the hired steam transport *Abeona*, and sailed immediately, arriving at Waterford the next afternoon.

Waterford.—November 27th. The Regiment landed, and occupied the Artillery and Infantry Barracks in the town.

A Depôt was left at Mutley, under command of Captain Coleridge, consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and one Private per company. Recruiting was carried on there, and the men so raised were forwarded to Ireland in parties twice a month.

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1858 WATERFORD. Embodied.

March 17th (St. Patrick's Day). The band, with drums and fifes, in charge of a Mounted Officer, left the Barracks at daybreak, and marched through the principal thoroughfares of the city, playing the national and popular airs, in honour of the day. This friendly and spontaneous act elicited the following letter, addressed to the Commanding Officer:

(Although not signed, it was known to have been written under influential guidance.)

"The inhabitants of Waterford feel very thankful to Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Buller and the Officers of the South Devon Regiment for the graceful compliment paid to their nationality to-day by the band of their Regiment.

"The writer of this note has ample means of estimating public opinion, and feels fully warranted in conveying the expression of the universal esteem and respect entertained for one of the finest and certainly the most quietly-conducted and best-ordered Regiments that has been quartered in Waterford for a long series of years.

"Waterford, St. Patrick's Day, 1858."

The Regiment was frequently called upon for Sergeants' Detachments to occupy and take charge of Barracks when vacated by troops within the district, and to provide escorts for prisoners.

April. During this month 74 volunteers were passed into the Regular Army.

The Depôts of Regiments serving in India being in want of Sergeants, six from the Regiment were permitted to be attached to them temporarily, and proceeded to Colchester.

Major-General Eden inspected the Regiment. (His letter of approbation was mislaid.)

May. On being ordered to leave Waterford, the following letter was received by Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. B. Y. Buller:

"Waterford, 7th May, 1858.

"DEAR SIR,—I have been deputed by the Magistrates of the city to convey to you their high sense and appreciation of the good order, discipline, and soldierly demeanour of the South Devon Regiment during their stay in this city.

"It is to me a most agreeable duty to reiterate this expression of the Magistrates' opinion regarding your Regiment, which during its limited

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sojourn here has now, by its good conduct, the good wishes and friendly feeling of all classes.

"In doing justice to your men, it is but right I should say, that to you, sir, and your Officers, is due the merit of imparting to them a tone and bearing which would do honour to any corps in Her Majesty's service.

"The departure of the South Devon is greatly regretted, and, as Mayor, I feel I express the universal opinion in respectfully requesting that the sentiments of the citizens of Waterford, which I so inadequately convey, should be communicated to the officers and men under your command.

"I have, &c.,

(*Signed*) "J. EVERARD FEEHAN."

May 8th. The Regiment having received orders to return to Devonshire, embarked this day, at Waterford, in the *Mars*, hired steam-transport.

May 9th. Disembarked this day at Plymouth, occupied the Citadel, and at once commenced to take share in Garrison Guards and other duties.

May 14th. The Regiment was this day disembodied.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. B. Y. Buller to the Mayor of Waterford.

"93, Eaton Place, London,

"May 14th, 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 7th instant.

"Its contents were communicated to the Officers and men of the South Devon Militia on parade at Plymouth on the 13th of this month, and I am desired by them to acknowledge the letter, and thank you, on their behalf, for the very kind expressions of the regret of the inhabitants of Waterford on the departure of the South Devon Militia which it contains.

"I am also desired to assure you of the high estimation they entertain of the good opinion of the residents of Waterford, which, you are kind enough to say, their steady conduct has earned for them.

"The uniform kindness and hospitality which they experienced from all classes at Waterford has made a lasting impression on their minds; and, I feel convinced, fresh orders to take up their residence again in Waterford would be hailed with universal satisfaction by the South Devon Regiment of Militia.

"The friendly and flattering expressions towards myself and the other Officers deserve our warmest thanks, which I beg you will yourself accept, and likewise convey to your fellow-townsmen, assuring

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them that we shall ever retain a most pleasing recollection of our short sojourn among them.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Your faithful and obliged,

(*Signed*) "J. B. Y. BULLER, Lieut.-Colonel South Devon Militia."

Shortly after Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Sir J. B. Y. Buller was raised to the Peerage, under the title of Lord Churston.

Disembodied.—September. Ten Sergeants of the Permanent Staff were ordered to Exeter to assist at the training of the First Devon Militia. The following letter from the Officer Commanding First Devon Militia was received on the return of the Sergeants:

"Exeter, October 20th, 1858.

"MY LORD,—I cannot permit the Regiment which I have had the honour to command to separate without bringing to your Lordship's notice those Sergeants of the South Devon Militia that have been attached to us for twenty-one days' training, and to express the highest approbation of their conduct, the zeal and the willing aid they have afforded in every way whilst with us.

"I beg also, on behalf of myself and the Officers of the Regiment, to tender our thanks for the kind offer of the band of your Regiment during the training.

"I have, &c.,

(*Signed*) "W. RATTRAY, Major, Commanding 1st Devon Militia.

"The Right Hon. Lord Churston, Commandant South Devon Militia."

1859

July 5th. Training for twenty-eight days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers' Mess opposite the Royal Hotel. Inspected by Major-General Eden, Commanding Western District; present, 331.

1860

April 30th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers' Mess opposite the Royal Hotel. Inspected by Major-General Hutchinson, Commanding Western District; present, 361.

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The following letter was received from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, addressed to Colonel the Right Hon. Lord Churston:

"Distinctive Badge.

"August 23rd.—I am directed by the Secretary for War to send you the enclosed for your guidance, and to be deposited with the other Regimental records at Head-quarters.

"I have, &c.,

(*Signed*) "FORTESCUE."

South Devon Regiment of Militia Distinctive Badge.
Lion Rampant, on appointments.

Approved by Her Majesty.

(*Signed*) S. HERBERT.

War Office, Pall Mall, 15th August, 1860.

Memo.:—This Distinctive Badge had previously been used by the Regiment, nor can any explanation be found as to its origin or first introduction. The most remote evidence is in favour of its having been adopted at the formation of the Regiment.

1861

May 8th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Raglan Barracks, Devonport. Officers' Mess, Chapel Street, Devonport. Inspected by Major-General Hutchinson, Commanding Western District; present, 500.

1862

May 8th. Training for twenty-one days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers' Mess, Holyrood Place. Inspected by Colonel Pipon, Inspector-General of Militia; present, 607.

1863

April 24th. Training for twenty-one days. Quartered in the Citadel. Officers, and Officers' Mess, Citadel. Inspected by Major-General Hutchinson, Commanding Western District; present, 695.

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1864

April 21st. Training for twenty-one days. Quartered in the Citadel and Millbay Barracks. Officers, and Officers' Mess, Citadel. Inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Addison, 2nd Queen's Regiment; present, 718.

1865

May 1st. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in the Citadel and Millbay Barracks. Officers, and Officers' Mess, Citadel. Inspected by Major-General Viscount Templeton, Commanding Western District; present, 647.

1866

May 7th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in billets. Officers' Mess, Mount Pleasant Terrace. Inspected by Major-General Spencer, K.C.B., Commanding Western District; present, 628.

1867

May 13th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in billets. Officers' Mess, Leigham Terrace. Inspected by Colonel Cormick, 1st Battalion 20th Regiment; present, 631.

1868

May 4th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in private lodgings. Officers' Mess, No. 10, Osborne Place. Inspected by Colonel Bruce, Inspector-General of Militia; present, 676.

1869

May 3rd. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in private lodgings. Officers' Mess, No. 3, Osborne Place. Inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Glyn, C.B., Commanding 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; present, 726. Figure of merit, 20.44.

1870

May 2nd. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in private lodgings. Officers'

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Mess, No. 6, Osborne Place. Inspected by Major-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding Western District; present, 755. Figure of merit, 26.00.

1871

May 8th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in private lodgings. Officers' Mess, Elliot Terrace. Inspected by Major-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding Western District; present, 689. Figure of merit, 30.60.

1872

February 7th. Voluntary winter drill for Recruits.

April 1st. Preliminary drill for Recruits.

April 29th. Training for twenty-seven days. Quartered in Millbay Barracks. Officers in private lodgings. Officers' Mess, Princess Square. Inspected by Major-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding Western District; present, 705. Figure of merit, 27.97.

1873

March 31st. Recruits' drill for fifty-six days, under the Adjutant, in Egg Buckland Fort.

May 26th. Training for twenty-seven days. Camp at Egg Buckland Fort. Officers in tents and Fort. Officers' Mess in Fort. Inspected by Col. Scudamore, C.B., Commanding 34th Brigade Depôt; present, 633.

On the 1st of April, at the localization of the Forces, the Regiment, with the East Devon Militia and the 1st and 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, became the 34th Brigade, with Sub-district Head-quarters at Exeter, under Colonel Scudamore, C.B. Figure of merit, 30.08.

1874

13th April. Recruits' drill for five weeks, under the Adjutant, in Egg Buckland Fort.

May 18th. Training for twenty-seven days. Camp at Egg Buckland Fort. Officers in tents and Fort; Officers' Mess in Fort. Inspected by Colonel Scudamore, C.B., Commanding 34th Brigade Depôt; present, 602. Figure of merit, 32.17.

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South Devon Regiment of Militia.

SUCCESSION LIST OF OFFICERS,

FROM THE YEAR 1760.

COLONELS-COMMANDANT.

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.						YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.			
Sir John Rogers	...	...	...	Serving in		1759	1765	Resigned.	
John Parker, afterwards Lord Borringdon	...	...	...	...	...	1765	1788	Resigned.	Army Rank, 1779.
Lord Rolle	...	...	...	...	...	1788	1842	Died.	Army Rank, 1794.
Sir J. H. Seale...	...	...	1799	1810	1815	1842	1844	Died.	Appointed Capt. to 62nd Regt. from 1799 to 1803.
Lord Morley....	...	...	...	...	...	1845	1857	Resigned.	

At Lord Morley's Resignation the Lieutenant-Colonel was appointed Commandant.
The probable dates of Commissions of Officers serving in 1759 are 1757.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.					YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.			
Duke, T. Richard	...	...	Serving in		1759	...	Not known.	
Hayne, Charles	...	Serving in		1757	1761	1765	Resigned.	
Ilbert, Wm. E.	...	...	...	...	1777	1793	Resigned.	
Perring, Richard	Serving in		1759	1777	1793	1794	Resigned.	Was Paymaster of the Regiment during his whole service.
Kelly, Arthur.....	...	...	1765	1793	1794	1798	Resigned.	From N. Devon Militia.
Elford, Sir Wm.	...	...	1792	1795	1798	1807	Resigned.	
Stapleton, Hon. J. H.	...	1790	1795	1798	1807	1809	Died.	
Lang, Richard	...	...	1797	1803	1809	1815	Resigned.	
Symons, Wm. H.....	1801	1801	1802	1805	1842	1845	Died.	
Buller, Sir J. B. Y. ...	...	...	1821	...	1845	1863	Resigned.	Became Commandant on retirement of Lord Morley in 1857. Became Lord Churston in 1858.
Buller, Hon. J. B. Y..	1842	1842	1845	1857	1863	1867	Died.	
Stevenson, J. N.	...	...	1845	1863	1867	...	...	Served in Royal Devon Yeomanry from 1832 to 1845. Commandant Hon. Colonel 1871.

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MAJORS.

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.				YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.			
Pole, Reginald	...	Serving in		1760	1777	Resigned.	
Culme, John.....	...	...	1765	1794	1797	Resigned.	
Stevens, James.....	1790	1790	1794	1794	1807	Resigned.	
Palk, Lawrence	...	1792	1793	1798	1798	Resigned.	
Putt, Raymundo	1793	1793	1797	1798		Not known.	
Fortescue, E. N. W.	...	...	1798	1809	1810	Resigned.	
Toll, H. L.	1805	1807	1810	1842	1852	Resigned.	
Seale, Sir H. P.	1829	1830	1842	1845	1857	Resigned.	
Templer, J. Line.....	...	1814	1820	1857	1864	Resigned.	
Strode, G. Sidney ...	...	1852	1853	1864	1870	Resigned.	
Trood, Robert	1853	1853	1855	1867			
Coleridge, W. R. ...	1853	1853	1855	1870	1872	Resigned.	
Hayne, Chas. Seale...	1853	1854	1858	1872	...	...	Musketry Instructor from 1863 to 1872.

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CAPTAINS.

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.			YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.			
Cholwich, Thomas	Serving in		1759	1765	Resigned.	
Pengelley, J. Francis ...	Serving in		1759		Not known.	
Savory, John	Serving in		1759		Not known.	
Perring, Rd.	...	...	1759		Resigned.	
Milliquet	...	...	1759		Resigned.	
Strode	Serving in		1759		Not known.	
Sparke, Elford.....	...	...	1770	1783	Resigned.	
Widdicombe, John	...	1759	1774	1783	Resigned.	
Bewes, Harry	...	...	1778	1781	Resigned.	
Holbeton, William	...	1777	1781	...	Resigned.	
Culme, John, jun.	...	1777	1792	1794	Resigned.	
Hawkins, John	1779	1781	1794		Resigned.	
Knighton, J. M.	1782	1783	1793	1794	Resigned.	
Spicer, J. W.	...	1792	1794		Not known.	
Roach, Jerome.....	...	1794	1807	1829	Resigned.	
Bailey, H. M.	1794	1795	1797	1803	Resigned.	
Fellowes, Hon. N.	...	...	1795	1796	Resigned.	
Lang, John	...	...	1795	1797	Died.	
Bennett, J. R.	...	1797	1803		Not known.	
Goude, J. W.	...	...	1797		Resigned.	
Roberts, Edward.....	...	...	1797		Resigned.	
Bewes, Thomas	...	1797	1798	1799	Resigned.	
Cutcliffe, J. M.	...	...	1798	1799	Resigned.	

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CAPTAINS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.			YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.			
Strode, William	...	...	1800		Not known.	
Palk, Robert	1801	1801	1802	1811	Resigned.	
Fortescue, John	...	...	1802	1803	Resigned.	
Brown, James	...	1795	1802	...		
Langmead, William ...	...	...	1802	1808	Resigned.	
Elliott, James	1802	1803	1807	1815	Resigned.	
Hicks, J. D.	1803	1803	1808	1814	To 85th Foot.	Took his Company with him.
Taunton, Samuel.....	1803	1803	1809	1823	Died.	
Rowe, James	...	...	1803	1809	Resigned.	
Hippesley, Richard.....	...	...	1803	1807	Resigned.	
Moreshead, John.....	...	...	1803	1804	Died.	
Adney, John	1803	1810	1810	1815	Resigned.	
Strode, T. Lear	1804	1814	1815	1820	Died.	
Searle, John.....	...	1807	1810	1841	Died.	
Oliver, Thomas	1807	1809	1811	1853	Resigned.	
Bradden, Thomas A. ...	...	1808	1814	1821	Resigned.	
Fortescue, J. D. J.	...	...	1815	1852	Resigned.	
Barbor, J. Ackland.....	...	1821	1823	1841	Died.	
Gordon, Charles	...	1821	1829	1846	Resigned.	
Carew, Sir W. P.	1831	1833	1842	1846	Resigned.	
Duckworth, Sir J. T. B.	1834	...	1842	1853	Resigned.	
Roe, Henry Richard ...	1838	...	1846	1861	Resigned.	
Walrond, J. W.	1842	1846	1853	1854	Resigned.	
Palk, Lawrence	...	...	1845	1854	Resigned.	Served 5½ years in Royal Dragoons.

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CAPTAINS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.			YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.			
Edwards, J. Jeffery	1841	1846	1853	1854	Resigned.	
Lopes, Sir Massey	...	1852	1853	1854	Resigned.	
Barton, H. Benyon.....	...	...	1852	1857	Resigned.	Served three years in 91st Foot.
Studdy, Henry..	...	1852	1854	1855	Resigned.	
Goodridge, J. C.	...	1853	1854	1866	Resigned.	
Machen, John	...	1853	1854	1855	Resigned.	Lieut.-Col. 1st Warwickshire Volunteers
Coles, Charles Augustus	1853	1853	1854	1866	Resigned.	
Coles, Charles Augustus	...	...	1868	1871	Resigned.	
Hawkins, John Gore ...	1854	1854	1858	1866	Resigned.	
Parr, H. Dimsdale	1854	1855	1858	1864	Resigned.	
Soltau, John	1854	1855	1861	1869	Resigned.	
Macpherson, B. A. M.	...	1859	1863	1871	Resigned.	
Smith, Henry	1857	1860	1864	1868	Resigned.	
Allen, George Edmund	1859	1860	1864	1866	Resigned.	
Marker, George	1859	1860	1866	1867	Resigned.	
Birch, Priestly	...	1860	1866	1867	Died.	
Pitts, Thomas Harris ...	...	1861	1866			
Holdsworth, A. F.	...	...	1866	1872	Resigned.	Served in Royal Navy. Baltic Medal.
Lyne, De Castro F. ...	...	1863	1867	1870	Resigned.	
Prinsep, Thomas.....	...	1865	1867	1871	Resigned.	
Waldy, Wm. Thomas...	...	...	1867	1868	Resigned.	Served in 46th, 43rd, and 23rd Regiments. Medals for Crimea and Indian Mutiny.
Worthington, Arthur ...	...	...	1868	...	.....	Served in the Buffs. Medals for Crimea.
James, J. Sommers	...	1868	1869	1872	Resigned.	

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CAPTAINS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.			YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign or Sub-Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.			
Evans, George H.	...	1868	1870			
Mudge, Arthur	...	...	1870	1872	Resigned.	Served in 2nd Queen's and 97th Regiments.
Toms, Henry	...	1869	1871			
Westhead, James.....	...	1870	1871			
Holford, H. P.	...	...	1871	1872	Resigned.	Served in Army eight years Medal for Indian Mutiny.
Stevenson, J. R.	...	1868	1872			
Deane, Hugh P.	...	...	1872	...	.....	Served in Army 17 years. Medal for China. Mentioned in despatch for distinguished conduct.
Howarth, Henry	...	1871	1872	...	.....	Served eight years in 88th Regiment.
Mountsteven, F. H. ...	...	1871	1872	...	.....	Served nine years in Royal Marines.
De Schmid, H. W. F....	...	1871	1873			

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LIEUTENANTS.

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.		YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.			
Chappell	Serving in	1759		Not known.	
Cholwich	Serving in	1759		Not known.	
Culme	Serving in	1759		Not known.	
Gillard	Serving in	1759		Not known.	
Goodridge	Serving in	1759		Not known.	
Searle	Serving in	1759		...	Became Capt.-Lieut. 1779.
Bentham, Matthew...	...	1767	...	Resigned.	Vide Adjutant's List.
Wise, John	...	1778	1781	Resigned.	
Bewes, Harry	...	1778	1781	Resigned.	
Mallett, Robert?.....	...	1778	1780	Resigned.	
Harrison, Henry.....	...	1778	1779	Resigned.	
Brent, Thomas	...	1778	1782	Resigned.	
Pengelley, Henry ...	...	1778	1779	Resigned.	
Woodwinter, J.	...	1778	1783	Resigned.	
Banbury, Robert (?)...	...	1778	1779	Resigned.	
Bird, Samuel	1778	1779	1781	Resigned.	
Lyde, Allen.....	1778	1779		Not known.	
Bulteel, John	1778	1780		Not known.	
Preston, William ...	1778	1780		Not known.	
Dyer, William	1779	1781			
Palk, Thomas.....	...	1792		Not known.	
Spicer, W. F.....	...	1792	1795	Resigned.	
Foot, J. Pearson.....	...	1792	1795	Resigned.	

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.		YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.			
Weir, H. J.	...	1793			
Shephard, Thomas...	1792	1793	1796	Resigned.	
Thomas, Mathew ...	...	1793			Vide Adjutant's List.
Smith, Francis.....	1792	1793	1794	Resigned.	
Rodd, James	...	1794			
Scarwell, J. B.	...	1794			
Thomas, John.....	1794	1795			
Roach, J.....	...	1794			
Broome, Edward ...	...	1795		Not known.	
Pine, John	1795	1795	1795	Resigned.	
Southcoate, J. T. ...	...	1795			
Irvine, Edward	1795	1796		Not known.	
Delmont, George ...	1796	1797	1799	Transferred	to 62nd Regiment.
Kent, Wm. Young...	...	1797	1800	Resigned.	
Irvine, James	...	1797	1800	Resigned.	
Davies, John	...	1797			
Jones, John.....	...	1797			
Bowes, William	...	1798	1805	Resigned.	
Kent, Henry	...	1798			
Bayles, Thomas	...	1798	1803	Resigned.	
Thomas, John.....	...	1798			
Cowan, Robert	1795	1798			
Brand, William	...	1798	1803	Resigned.	
English, Thomas ...	1795	1798			

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.		YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.			
Dunsford, Samuel ...	...	1798	1800	Resigned.	
Pynn, Henry	...	1798	...	Not known.	
Islip, Robert	1798	1799	1799	Died	at Waterford, 29th March.
Fitzgerald, Nich. ...	1798	1798	1800	Transferred	to 62nd Regiment.
Shearman, R. W. ...	...	1798	1800	Resigned.	
Jenkin, John	1798	1799	1800	Resigned.	
Forster, Nathaniel ...	1799	1800	1804	Resigned.	
Kirwan, Peter.....	1798	1799	1799	Transferred	to 62nd Regiment.
Woolcombe, Thomas	1800	1801	..	Not known.	
Tell, H. L.....	...	1802			
Chichester, Arthur ...	1800	1803	1804	Resigned.	
Lawson, John.....	1802	1809	1810	Resigned.	
Ward, Joseph	...	1803	1806	Resigned.	
Roskelly, Thomas ...	1803	1803	1807	Resigned.	
Bent, John	1803	1803	1804	Transferred	Major 5th Foot.
Fowler, William.....	1803	1811	1813	Died.	
Jenkins, J. H.....	...	1803	1805	Died.	
Galsworthy, John ...	1803	1804	1805	Resigned.	
Tothill, Charles	1803	1804	1808	Resigned.	
Morgan, Charles.....	1804	1805	1805	Resigned.	
Strode, George	...	1804	1807	Resigned.	
Herring, William ...	1804	1805	1806	Resigned.	
Rowe, William	1804	1805	1810	Resigned.	
Ruddall, George.....	1804	1805	...	Not known.	

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.		YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.			
Couch, George	1805	1806	1807	Resigned.	
Banbury, J. R.	1805	1806	1810	Resigned.	
Hawkins, John	1806	1807	1808	Resigned.	
Hooper, J. L.	1806	1810	1813	Resigned.	
Cook, John	1807	1811	1815	Resigned.	
Courtenay, William...	...	1807	1807	Resigned.	
Stevens, Samuel	...	1807	1810	Resigned.	
Jones, George	...	1807	1809	Resigned.	
Lee, Edward	...	1807	1809	Resigned.	
Browne, J. D.	...	1808	1809	Resigned.	
Tucker, James	1808	1809	1809	Died.	
Ougier, Peter	...	1809	...	Resigned.	
Carne, Thomas	1809	1809	1811	Resigned.	
Carne, John	1809	1810	1852	Resigned.	
Palmer, Joseph	...	1809	1809	Resigned.	
Macarthur, James ...	1810	1811	1811	Resigned.	
Foot, John	...	1810	1811	Resigned.	
Harris, Thomas	...	1810	1814	Resigned.	
Holman, Thomas ...	...	1810	...	Not known.	
Perham, W. J. L. ...	1811	1813	1814	Resigned.	
Murphy, Arthur	1811	1811	1814	Resigned.	
Arden, Henry	1812	1820	1825	Transferred to Royal Marines.	
Howard, Thos. J. ...	1812	1813	1839	Resigned.	
Knight, William.....	1812	1825	1831	Resigned.	

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, A D YEAR COMMISSIONED.		YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.			
Eaton, John	1813	1815	1843	Resigned.	
Wood, William	1813	1825	1825	Transferred	to Royal Marines.
Land, John	1813	1815	1815	Transferred	to Royal Marines.
Wright, Chas. T. ...	...	1815	1843	Resigned.	
Seale, Charles.....	...	1815	1819	Resigned.	Post Captain, R.N.
Gillard, Nicholas ...	1815	1819	1852	Resigned.	
Deane, A. W. J. ...	1821	1825	1833	Resigned.	
Elton, Edward	...	1825	1830	Resigned.	
Hayne, C. H. Seale.	1831	1842	1842	Died.	
Calmady, Vincent ...	...	1845	1853	Resigned.	
Lysaght, Hon. J. A.	1831	1843	1853	Resigned.	
Bulteel, John	...	1849	1853	Resigned.	
Templar, J. Line, jun.	...	1852	1854	Resigned.	
Cary, R. S. S.	...	1853	1854	Resigned.	
Downe, L.	...	1853	1853	Resigned.	
Parr, Codrington ...	...	1854	1857	Resigned.	
Clarke, Charles G. ...	1854	1854	1855	Transferred	to 57th Regiment. Granted a commission in Line for 75 Volunteers given to Line.
Godfrey, Henry	1854	1854	1857	Resigned.	
Hodgkinson, Frank.	1854	1854	1856	Transferred	to 78th Highlanders. Granted a commission. Now Captain Montague, 4th Lt. Drs.
Archer, Richard H..	1854	1854	1855	Transferred	to 63rd Regiment. Granted a commission.
Briggs, John Pitts ...	1854	1854	1856	Transferred	to 68th Light Inft. Granted a commission.
Butler, J. W. F.....	1854	1855	1855	Transferred	to 78th Highlanders.

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED. Ensign.	Lieutenant.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Studdy, W. H.	1854	1855	1856	Transferred	to 32nd Regiment. Granted a commission. Killed at Lucknow.
Farwell, R. Bent ...	1854	1856	1860	Transferred	to 18th Foot, as Paymaster.
Rodd, A. W.	1855	1856	1859	Resigned.	
Archer, H. Swete ...	1855	1856	1860	Resigned.	
Lopes, Edmund	1855	1856	1860	Resigned.	
Wolston, Christopher	1856	1857	1859	Resigned.	
Burnett, J. P.	1856	1857	1859	Transferred	to 56th Regiment.
Bowers, C. D.	1856	1858	1858	Transferred	to 2nd West India Regiment.
Whipple, A. L.	1857	1858	1858	Transferred	to 12th Foot. Granted commission.
Vaughan, H. C.	1857	1859	1861	Resigned.	
Holbeton, Edward...	1860	1860	1865	Transferred	to 6th Foot.
Carpenter, John	1860	1860	1863	Resigned.	
Hallifax, A. P.	...	1860	1863	Transferred	to 3rd (King's Own) Hussars.
Elliott, E. R.	...	1861	1863	Transferred	to 29th Regiment.
Borringdon, Viscount	...	1863	1864	Resigned.	
Buller, J. B. Y.	...	1865	1865	Transferred	to Scots Fusilier Guards.
Tewart, Edward.....	...	1865	1865	Resigned.	
Fortescue, P. T.....	...	1867	1868	Resigned.	
Clifton, W. J.....	...	1868	1869	Resigned.	
Eagles, Reginald.....	...	1870	1872	Resigned.	
Rogers, Cecil	...	1870	1872	Resigned.	
Becher, Stanley O ...	...	1871	1874	Resigned.	
French, Edward H. .	...	1871	1874	Resigned.	

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LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

NAMES.	RANK, AND YEAR COMMISSIONED.		YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
	Ensign.	Lieutenant.			
Thorp, Henry P. ...	...	1871			
Phayre, Richard	...	1871	1873	Transferred	to 19th Foot. Commission in Line gained at public competition.
Day, Charles E.	...	1871	1873	Resigned.	
Muntz, Frederick E.	...	1871			
Batson, Herbert	...	1871			
Chapman, W. Percy	...	1872	...	...	Lieut. R.N.
Onslow, H. H. N. ...	...	1872	1874	Resigned.	
Baines, Edward H. .	...	1873			
Lowe, Charles E. F.	...	1873			
Scarbrough, J. J. ...	...	1873			

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ENSIGNS.

NAMES.	YEAR COMMISSIONED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Coyde (?)	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Cholwich	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Facey	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Paige	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Rogers	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Roope	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Stevens	Serving 1759		Not known.	
Banbury, Richard	1778	1779	Resigned.	
Kitt, William	1778	1780	Resigned.	
Hilley, Andrew	1778	1778	Resigned.	
Cowan, Thomas	1779		Not known.	
Briscoe, John	1780		Not known.	
Kelly, Arthur, jun.	1781	1798	Resigned.	
Hayne, Charles	1793	1794	Transferred	to North Devon Militia.
Corpe, Samuel	1793	1794	Died.	
Silk, William	1794	1796	Resigned.	*Vide* Quartermaster's List.
Kingdon, Denis	1794	1795	Resigned.	
Glubb, Fredk. Adolphus	1795	1795	Resigned.	
Matson, John	1796		Not known.	
Yrrinnick, W. A.	1796			
Parry, Thomas	1797		Appointed	Quartermaster. *Vide* Quartermaster's List.
Shapleigh, John	1797	1797	Resigned.	
Cove, Edmund	1797	1797	Resigned.	
Grummett, George	1798	1800	Resigned.	
Cole, William	1799			

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ENSIGNS—*continued.*

NAMES.	YEAR COMMISSIONED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Ayshford, A. M.	1799	1810	Resigned.	
Boate, George	1799	1800	Resigned.	
Tucker, John	1803	...	...	*Vide* Surgeon's List.
Briggs, William	1803	1804	Resigned.	
Jackson, James	1804	1805	Resigned.	
Hayward, J. C.	1804	1805	Resigned.	Did duty as Surgeon. *Vide* List of Surgeons.
Blundstone, Robert	1804	1804	Resigned.	
Colby, J.	1805	...	Resigned.	
Bellyse, John	1806	...	Resigned.	*Vide* Assistant-Surgeon's List.
White, Robert	1809	1810	Resigned.	*Vide* Assistant-Surgeon's List.
Streaphan, J. W. H.	1810	1811	Resigned.	
Amer, William	1810	1811	Resigned.	
Roope, John	1811			
Woodford, Thomas	1812	1813	Resigned.	
Mitchell, Charles	1812	1813	Resigned.	
Reed, William	1813	1815	Resigned.	
Palmer, Nicholas	1813	1815	Resigned.	
Churchill, John	1813	1831	Resigned.	*Vide* Assistant-Surgeon's List.
Treeby	1814	...	Resigned.	
Feely, James	1814	1843	Resigned.	
Morgan, Charles	1815	...	Resigned.	
Law, John	1816	1820	Resigned.	
Lampriere, John	1819	...	Resigned.	*Vide* Paymaster's List.
Arden, Henry	1820	...	Resigned.	
Clarke, W. J.	1825	1831	Resigned.	
Hare, W. H.	1831	1832	Resigned.	

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ENSIGNS—*continued.*

NAMES.	YEAR COMMISSIONED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Webber, Charles.....	1832	1843	Resigned.	
Beer, John	1846	1852	Resigned.	
Leader, John	1846	1853	Displaced	for absence.
Toll, J. L.	1846	1853	Resigned	
Bovey, James	1852	1855	Died.	Acting Quartermaster. Many years a Non-Commissioned Officer in Regiment.
Ayshford, J. B.	1853	1854	Resigned.	
Pitts, W. P.	1853	1854	Resigned.	
Parsons, A.	1854	1855	Resigned.	
Stewart, M. H.	1854	1855	Resigned.	
Whitlock, H. C.	1855	1857	Transferred	to 83rd Regiment.
Clarke, G. O.	1855	1855	Resigned.	to join Regular Army.
Isbell, William	1855	1856	Resigned.	
Pinnick, P.	1856	1856	Resigned.	
Barton, H. D. C.	1857	1859	Transferred	to 57th Regiment.
Barbor, W. H.	1857	1858	Transferred	to East Devon Militia.
Wilson, A. W. B.	1857	1859	Died.	
Irvine, H. C.	1857	1859	Displaced	for absence.
Whidborne, H. E.	1858	1860	Transferred	to 70th Regiment.

No Ensigns appointed after the year 1860.
Sub-Lieutenants were introduced in the year 1873.

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SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

NAMES.	YEAR COMMISSIONED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Porter, Henry	1873			
McCoy, W. J.	1874			
Rodger, Charles M. ...	1874			
Porter, C. R.	1874			

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PAYMASTERS.

NAMES.	YEAR APPOINTED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Perring, Richard	Serving in 1759	1794	Resigned.	Granted retiring allowance. *Vide* List of Lieut.-Cols.
Holberton, William ...	1794	1797	Resigned.	
Hawkins, John	1797	1820	Retired.	Granted retiring allowance.
Lampriere, John.....	1820	1829	Retired.	Granted retiring allowance. Appointed Ensign in 1819.
Brown, J. Southwell ...	1855	1873	Died.	Served in 10th Hussars.

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ADJUTANTS.

NAMES.	YEAR APPOINTED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Milliquet.....	1759			
Bentham, Matthew .	1762	1778	Appointed	Quartermaster.
Thomas, Matthew...	1793	1796	Not known.	
Brown, James.....	1796	1799	Not known.	
Cole, William.....	1799	1822	Retired.	Granted retiring allowance.
Chapple, John	1822	1836	Retired.	Granted retiring allowance.
Fisk, Wm. Hawley.	1836	1861	Retired.	Granted retiring allowance. Served in 17th Lancers and Line 20 years.
James, Henry.....	1861	1868	Resigned.	Served in 20th Foot. Crimean medals and clasps.
Letts, Alfred B.....	1868	...	.....	Served in 3rd Buffs 11 years. Crimean medals and clasps. Dangerously wounded at Redan, in Sept., 1855.

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QUARTERMASTERS.

NAMES.	YEAR APPOINTED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Bentham, Matthew	Serving in 1759	1762	Promoted	to Adjutant. *Vide* List of Adjutants.
Bentham, Matthew	1778	1794	Died.	
Silk, William.....	1794	...	Resigned.	
Macintosh, James ...	1797	1798	Resigned.	
Sturt, Samuel.....	1798	1799	Resigned.	
Thomas, John	1799	1800	Resigned.	
Bennett, John Rowe	1800	1803	Resigned.	
Lee, David.....	1803	1808	Resigned.	
Elliott, William.....	1808	1823	Retired.	Granted retiring allowance.
Ougier, Peter.....	1823	1829	Retired.	Compulsorily. Granted retiring allowance. Served as Lieut. in the Regiment from 1809 to 1823.
Ralph, John	1846	1854	Resigned.	Served as Captain in 6th Foot.
Bovey, James.....	1854	1855	Died.	*Vide* List of Ensigns.
Briggs, John Pitts...	1855	1856	Transferred	From Lieutenant and Acting Quartermaster to 68th Light Infantry. *Vide* List of Lieutenants.
Jarvis, William	1856	...	.....	Served in 77th Regiment 22 years and 8 months, and as Sergt.-Major in South Devon Militia 3 years and 11 months. Long service and good conduct medal.

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SURGEONS.

NAMES.	YEAR APPOINTED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
White, William	Serving in 1759	1779	Retired.	
Gaskin, James	1778			
Dyer, William	1779	1782	Resigned.	
Hawkings, John.....	1782	1795	Resigned.	
Cowan, Robert	1795	1798	Resigned.	
Kerswill, Samuel	1799	1803	Resigned.	
Tucker, John	1803			
Ayshford, A. M.	1803	1804	Resigned.	
Hayward, J. C.	1804	1805	Resigned.	*Vide* List of Ensigns.
Colby, James	1805	1811	Resigned.	
Butter, John, M.D.....	1811	1854	Resigned.	Assistant-Surgeon from 1810 to 1811.
Tucker, John	1854	1857	Resigned.	Assistant-Surgeon from 1811 to 1854.
Rendle, E. M. R.....	1857	1857	Resigned.	Assistant-Surgeon from 1854 to 1857.
Sandford, Vavasour ...	1857	1864	Resigned.	R.N. Baltic Medal
Morris, Edward.....	1864	...	.....	Assistant-Surgeon from 1861 to 1864.

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SURGEONS'-MATES AND ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

NAMES.	YEAR APPOINTED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Cowan, R.	1795	...	Resigned.	
Islip, Robert	1798	...	Died.	
Bellyse, John	1806	1808	Resigned.	
Puddicombe, John.....	1808	1809	Resigned.	
White, Robert	1809	1810	Resigned.	*Vide* Ensign's List.
Leslie, Percy	1857	1859	Resigned.	
Whipple, Connell	1864			

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CHAPLAINS.

NAMES.	YEAR APPOINTED.	YEAR, AND HOW BECAME NON-EFFECTIVE.		REMARKS.
Radcliffe, Copleston	1780			

W. Brendon & Son, Printers, Plymouth.

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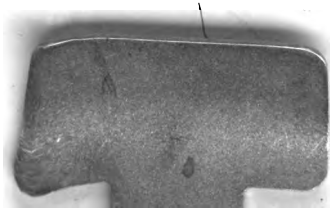

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